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PUBLIC SERVICE  
BULLETIN





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# INDEX

TO

Government  
Publications

## PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN

VOL. III

January, 1919 to December, 1919

Nos. 1 to 12 Inclusive



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1919






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VOL. III.

No. 1.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JANUARY, 1919

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1919

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## DECEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of December, 1918, with that of December, 1917, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1917.	1918.
December 1st to 7th .....	\$11,694 26	\$10,563 03
December 8th to 14th .....	9,233 73	10,953 88
December 15th to 21st .....	13,999 19	14,545 22
December 22nd to 31st .....	19,447 68	16,859 07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$54,374 86	\$52,921 20

Decrease for December, 1918, \$1,453.66, or 2.68%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1917.	1918.
December 1st to 7th .....	\$29,582 35	\$33,457 74
December 8th to 14th .....	24,566 84	41,067 68
December 15th to 21st .....	27,215 32	42,633 97
December 22nd to 31st .....	28,747 52	36,640 39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$110,112 03	\$153,799 78

Increase for December, 1918, \$43,687.75, or 39.67%.

Total increase passenger and freight, \$42,234.09, or 25.67%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

December 1st to 7th .....	1,774 cords.
December 8th to 14th .....	1,844 "
December 15th to 21st .....	1,968 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	2,946 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	8,532 "

This pulpwood destined Toronto, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, Hawkesbury and St. Catharines, Ont.; York Haven, Johnsonburg, and Tyrone, Pa.; Brownsville and Fort Edward, N.Y.

Shipments represent an increase of 983 cords, or 13% over previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
December 1st to 7th .....	1,822 tons.	673 tons.
December 8th to 14th .....	1,520 "	1,533 "
December 15th to 21st .....	568 "	1,779 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	750 "	1,326 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	4,660 "	5,311 "

This represents a decrease of 4,153 tons, or 47.13%, woodpulp; and a decrease of 344 tons, or 6.1%, paper.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via the Cochrane route, westbound, comprised automobiles and other vehicles, farm implements and machinery, glass, hardware, confectionery, apples, groceries, canned goods, drygoods, oil, sugar, trunks and leather goods, hay, soap and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 404 cars, a daily average of 13.03 cars and a decrease of 4.7% from the month previous.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Traffic from the west via Cochrane and the T. & N. O. Railway consisted of lumber, pulpwood and other forest products, wheat, oats and grain products, livestock, meat, fish, hides, rags, scrap iron and steel, and various merchandise.

This amounted to 621 cars, a daily average of 20 cars, and an increase over the previous month of 8.4%.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date, November 30th, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$96,872.37) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of the 50,000 Club since its inception.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION DURING 1918

The year just closed was the fourth year of the operation of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. The number of accidents and the amount of compensation awarded during the year considerably exceeded the figures for the previous year.

### INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS OVER 1917.

The number of accidents reported during 1918 was 47,848. The amount of compensation awarded was \$3,514,648.47.

The number of accidents reported during 1917 was 36,514. The amount of compensation awarded was \$2,913,085.81.

The average number of accidents per day reported during 1918 was 158.

The highest number of accidents reported during any month in the year was in August, the number for that month being 5,021.

### FEWER FATAL ACCIDENTS IN 1918.

Of the total 47,848 accidents, 440 were fatal. The number of fatal accidents reported during 1917 was 454.

A notable feature of the accident calendar for 1918 was the exceptionally large number of railway accidents during the early part of the year, largely owing to the very severe winter weather.

### INCREASED WAGES MEANS INCREASED COMPENSATION.

A large part of the increase in the amount of compensation is accounted for by the increased wages, the general principle of the Act being that the workman receives 55 per cent. of lost wages.



## COMPARISON OF COMPENSATION AWARDS.

The highest award of compensation made during the year amounted to \$13,428.71, consisting of bi-weekly payments and pension for life. The largest award that could be made under the law of New York in a similar case would be \$3,500; Ohio, \$3,750; Michigan, \$3,000; under the law of Quebec no compensation would be awarded because of the salary exceeding \$1,200 per year.

## NEARLY \$370,000 FOR MEDICAL AID.

The amount paid for medical aid in Schedule I industries during 1918 was \$369,346.37, being about 14 per cent. of the amount awarded for compensation in these industries.

## COMPARATIVELY SMALL COST TO ONTARIO EMPLOYERS.

The cost of the Act to employers for 1917 averaged less than 98 cents per \$100 of pay roll. The rates fixed when the Act was first going into effect averaged \$1.64. The average rate for 1918 cannot yet be ascertained as adjustments remain to be made, but by reason of there being a full year's medical aid to take care of as against only a half year's medical aid in 1917 there will be some increase over the 1917 rate. Calculations made show the comparison of Ontario with adjoining States to be as follows:

Where Ontario employers pay \$1.00 per \$100 of pay roll Michigan employers pay \$1.22; Ohio, \$1.19; New York, \$3.36; Pennsylvania, \$1.06; Illinois, \$2.36; Indiana, \$1.85; Minnesota, \$1.94; Wisconsin, \$3.00.

## BENEFITS RECEIVED BY ONTARIO WORKMEN RANK HIGH.

The comparison of benefits received by workmen under the respective laws of these places is calculated to be as follows:

Where Ontario workmen receive \$100 benefit, Michigan workmen receive \$55.38; Ohio, \$102.50; New York, \$101.70; Pennsylvania, \$55.91; Minnesota, \$71.88; Illinois, \$79.34; Indiana, \$72.42; Wisconsin, \$89.99.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

## SALES BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

## FIRST YEAR'S RECORD OF FISH SALES

The first year of any organization is considered the trying year. It no doubt will be interesting to the readers of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN to learn something of the first year's working of the Ontario Government's fish policy.

## OVER THREE MILLION POUNDS OF FRESH FISH DISTRIBUTED.

From May 1st to December 1st the Sales Branch of the Department of Game and Fisheries distributed over 3,000,000 lbs. of fresh caught fish to the people of the Province. This amount is in excess of a car load of fish per day. These fish were secured from the fishermen of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron, Superior, Lake of the Woods and Georgian Bay, as well as from the fishermen who were working under contract with the Department on Lakes Nipigon and Nipissing.

## MERCHANTS REPORT PROSPECTS OF BIG INCREASE IN DEMAND.

Quite recently the Department of Game and Fisheries issued a questionnaire to many of the dealers throughout the Province, in order to determine the attitude of the merchants who were distributors of Government fish toward the Government policy.

Tabulated report showing the answers from 80 merchants indicates that 77 are of the opinion that the demand which has been created will continue after the war; 46 are of the opinion that there will be an increased demand; 24 do not consider that the demand will show an increase; while 10 are non-committal in this matter.

Of the 80 merchants 68 have not had sufficient fish, while 12 claim to have had as much fish as their trade would demand.

The average increase in demand anticipated, covering the merchants reporting, is 58%. Seventy-nine merchants report that the public approve of the Government policy; one did not answer. Of those reporting the public approving of the policy, no less than 64 state that the public were enthusiastic, 9 pronouncing the public as indifferent.

Also 46 merchants report that they will be able to handle other varieties of fish than white and trout. This indicates that the Government policy of introducing the lesser known varieties has met with some success.

#### MASSACHUSETTS SENDS DELEGATION TO INVESTIGATE.

That widespread interest is taken in this policy of the Government, such interest extending beyond the Province or Dominion, is evidenced from the fact that the State of Massachusetts directed a Recess Committee composed of three Senators and seven members of the State Legislature to proceed to Toronto and take evidence pertinent to the working of the scheme, such evidence to be secured from the Government, the dealers and the distributors. The report which they submit to their State will be awaited with interest.

#### NEW COOK BOOK FOR APPRECIATIVE HOUSEKEEPERS.

Perhaps no class in the Province have been more enthusiastic in support of the Government policy than the women. They appreciate the great saving made possible in the weekly meat bills, and welcome the suggestions made of new modes of preparing appetizing dishes from fish. A new cook book is being issued and will it is expected be ready for distribution during the present month.

## ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

### REVISED TARIFF OF FEES

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board on January 9, 1919, under Sections 62 and 63 of "The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act," made an order for the following revised Tariff of Fees to be charged and collected by the Board in connection with the issue of sundry municipal debentures and with the passage of certain municipal by-laws, classified under Schedules "A," "B" and "C."

#### SCHEDULE "A."

*Tariff of Fees Payable in Cash under Section 62 of "The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act."*

For copy of any Document, 10 cents for each 100 words and 50 cents for each Certificate.

For copy of any map or plan, applicants are to pay draughtsman's and engineer's fees for same and 50 cents for each Certificate.

#### SCHEDULE "B."

*Tariff of Fees.*

In contentious matters requiring a Hearing there shall be paid in Law Stamps the sum of \$15.00 for each day or fraction thereof over one-half day, and the sum of \$10.00 for each half day or less occupied by or in connection with the Hearing, and \$1.00 on each original subpoena.



*In Cases in which there is No Opposing Party.*

On Order, under Section 295 of "The Municipal Act" validating a By-law and Debentures, the following sums shall be paid in Law Stamps:

		Law Stamps.
Where the issue of Debentures amounts to \$10,000 or less	.....	\$15 00
Over \$10,000 and up to \$15,000	.....	20 00
" 15,000	" 20,000	25 00
" 20,000	" 25,000	30 00
" 25,000	" 30,000	35 00
" 30,000	" 40,000	40 00
" 40,000	" 50,000	45 00
" 50,000	" 60,000	50 00
" 60,000	" 70,000	55 00
" 70,000	" 80,000	60 00
" 80,000	" 90,000	65 00
" 90,000	" 100,000	70 00
" 100,000	" 110,000	75 00
" 110,000	" 120,000	80 00
" 120,000	" 130,000	85 00
" 130,000	" 140,000	90 00
" 140,000	" 150,000	95 00
" 150,000	" 160,000	100 00
" 160,000	" 170,000	105 00
" 170,000	" 180,000	110 00
" 180,000	" 190,000	115 00
" 190,000	" 200,000	120 00
" 200,000 such sum as the Board may order or direct.		

The following sums shall be paid in Law Stamps on the following Orders:

On Order for approval of By-law for Work ordered by Dominion or Ontario Railway Board Mun. Act, Sec. 289 (f)	.....	\$10 00
On Order for approval of By-law for extension of Waterworks or Electric Light or Gasworks, etc. Mun. Act, Sec. 400 (3)	.....	10 00
On Order for approval of Sinking Fund Investment By-law. Mun. Act, Sec. 303.	.....	5 00
On Order for approval of Extension of Debenture Issue Period. Mun. Act, Sec. 288 (9)	.....	5 00
On Order for approval of By-law increasing the rate of interest on debentures. Mun. Act, Sec. 291	.....	5 00
On Order for approval of Bridge Construction By-law. Mun. Act, Sec. 289 (e)	.....	5 00
On Order extending the time to pass a By-law. 7 Geo. V, Chap. 33, Sec. 7	.....	5 00
On Order approving Municipal Fuel By-law. 7 Geo. V, Chap. 42, Sec. 12 (2)	.....	5 00
On Order approving Railway Company's Public By-laws and Rules	.....	2 00
On Order approving Railway Company's Tolls and Tariffs	.....	2 00
On Order approving Railway Fenders. Sec. 253 of "The Ontario Railway Act."	.....	5 00
On Order approving Railway Company's Examiner of Motormen	.....	1 00
On approval of a Plan under "The Planning and Development Act. (8 Geo. V, Chap. 38)	.....	5 00
On approval of a Deed, etc., under "The Planning and Development Act"	.....	2 00
On approval of a Plan under "The Ontario Railway Act"	.....	5 00
On Orders not included in the above list, such sums as the Board may direct.		

## SCHEDULE "C."

*Tariff of Fees Payable in Law Stamps under "The Ontario Telephone Act, 1918."*

## ON ORDER:

Approving Connecting Agreement with The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited; under Section 82	.....	\$5 00
Approving Connecting Agreement between telephone systems within the jurisdiction of Ontario; under Section 82	.....	2 00

Approving Municipal By-law granting the use of highways; under Section 67..	1 00
Approving Municipal By-law providing for the establishment or extension of telephone systems; under Section 13 .....	5 00
Granting the use of highways in unorganized townships; under Section 71 .....	2 00
Authorizing the extension of telephone system established pursuant to Section 13, into unorganized townships; under Section 12 .....	5 00
Extending the period within which debenture By-law to cover the cost of establishing telephone systems pursuant to Section 13, may be passed; under Section 19 .....	5 00
Authorizing the passing of By-law extending the period for repayment of debentures to cover the cost of telephone system established pursuant to Section 13, beyond ten years; under Section 20 .....	10 00
Authorizing the passing of By-law providing for the issue of new debentures to provide for the payment of a portion of the principal of the original debentures falling due in any year; under Section 23 .....	5 00
Authorizing the removal of signatures from a petition praying for the establishment of a telephone system pursuant to Section 13; under Section 7 .....	2 00
Authorizing a company to issue additional stock or bonds; under Section 94..	5 00
Authorizing a company to expend a portion of its Depreciation Reserve in new construction, etc.; under Section 93 .....	5 00
Approving regulations to prevent the misuse of system by subscribers; under Section 95 .....	2 00

On any Order not included in the above list such sums as the Board may order or direct.

The above fees to apply only in cases not requiring a Hearing.

In contentious matters requiring a Hearing, \$15 for each day or fraction thereof over one-half day, and \$10 for each half day or less occupied in connection with the Hearing.

Where enquiry is made by the Board's Expert \$10 for each day or fraction thereof over one-half day, and \$5 for each half day or less occupied in connection with such enquiry.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

#### DEATHS FROM SPANISH INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA FOR FOUR MONTHS

The deaths reported from Spanish influenza by the undertakers for the Province since the first of October are 8,795. The disease does not appear to prevail to the same extent as in the earlier months of the outbreak, as indicated by the marked decrease in the number of deaths reported for the month of January compared with the two first months of the epidemic. The deaths by months are: October, 3,015; November, 2,608; December, 1,568; January, 1,514.

The returns for the last month include some 400 deaths that occurred during November and December, but through the negligence of some undertakers in Toronto, Hamilton and London, were not received until January.

The following cities and towns reported the greatest number of deaths for January, including the late returns of the previous months: Toronto 279, Hamilton 72, London 96, Ottawa 44, Kingston 13, St. Catharines 22, Windsor 22, Sault Ste. Marie 8, Port Arthur 17, Fort William 7, Guelph 13, Woodstock 6, Sarnia 9, Welland 10, Port Colborne 20, Halleybury 16, Sudbury 36, North Bay 12, Midland 9, Orillia 9, Barrie 9, Penetanguishene 17, Stratford 9, St. Mary's 10, Brampton 7, Grimsby 5, Paris 9, Walkerville 8, Owen Sound 7, Collingwood 4, Meaford 6, Kenora 8, Brantford 6, Goderich 4, Blenheim 7, Petrolea 5, Brockville 6, Sturgeon Falls 7, Parry Sound 6, Vankleek Hill 4, Pembroke 4, Chappleau 5, Winchester 8, Kitchener 4, Wiarton 4, Kincardine 4, Niagara Falls 49.



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DECREASE

The reports of secretaries of local Boards of Health of communicable diseases for the month of January is most satisfactory, as they show a decided reduction in all the diseases except tuberculosis compared with the corresponding month in 1918. The increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis is due entirely to the more complete returns of the undertakers compared with the reports made by the secretaries last year when scarcely one-half of the deaths were reported.

## REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR JANUARY.

Diseases	1919		1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	37	....	79	....
Scarlet Fever.....	206	4	337	7
Diphtheria.....	294	25	394	32
Measles.....	5	....	1013	13
Whooping Cough.....	56	6	367	8
Typhoid Fever.....	11	2	24	7
Tuberculosis.....	186	156	187	60
Infantile Paralysis.....	....	....	4	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	4	4	4	3
	1804	197	2409	132

## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

	January, 1919.	December, 1918.
Syphilis .....	125	64
Gonorrhoea .....	138	110
Chancroid .....	1	4
	264	178

NOTE.—Syphilis caused 7 deaths—4 being hereditary, all babies under 1 year.

## SMALLPOX CASES FOR JANUARY, 1919.

Ottawa 7, Hamilton 1, Port Stanley 9, Belleville 1, London 1, Port Dover 1, Renfrew 1, Westmeath 6, Cornwall 3, Coleman Township 2, Scott Township 3, Hope Township 1, Ernestown Township 1. Total 37.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of December, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	12	6,260	5,050	1,210
Brant .....	13	9,078	8,628	450
Bruce .....	13	1,751	1,751	.....
Carleton .....	3	62	62	.....
Ottawa City .....	24	4,920	4,685	235
Dufferin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin .....	7	8,616	6,616	2,000
Essex .....	10	5,511	3,911	1,600
Frontenac .....	11	3,904	2,904	1,000
Grey .....	7	1,503	853	650
Haldimand .....	3	16,139	13,709	3,430
Halton .....	2	57	57	.....
Hastings .....	16	61,260	47,016	14,244
Huron .....	9	467	467	.....
Kenora .....	2	14,530	14,530	.....
Kent .....	9	1,465	1,465	.....
Lambton .....	6	1,444	1,312	132
Lanark .....	7	391	391	.....
Leeds and Grenville .....	9	1,792	1,792	.....
Lennox and Addington .....	3	305	305	.....
Lincoln .....	8	5,510	5,040	470
Manitoulin .....	1	7	7	.....
Middlesex .....	7	10,952	4,225	6,727
London City .....	17	1,357	1,357	.....
Muskoka .....	4	2,623	2,123	500
Nipissing .....	6	2,192	2,192	.....
Norfolk .....	6	6,587	3,340	3,247
Northumberland and Durham .....	13	10,833	4,560	6,273
Ontario .....	3	22,019	12,019	10,000
Oxford .....	11	518	518	.....
Parry Sound .....	5	2,364	1,131	1,233
Peel .....	1	1,000	.....	1,000
Perth .....	10	5,585	2,582	3,003
Peterboro' .....	4	10,780	4,485	6,295
Prescott and Russell .....	6	14,647	4,408	10,239
Prince Edward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River .....	4	3,728	2,700	1,028
Renfrew .....	8	2,021	821	1,200
Simcoe .....	11	5,580	5,040	540
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	3	883	883	.....
Sudbury .....	8	27,029	27,029	.....
Temiskaming .....	11	3,432	3,432	.....
Thunder Bay .....	16	20,387	20,087	300
Victoria and Haliburton .....	10	2,258	1,098	1,160
Waterloo .....	15	29,478	29,478	.....
Welland .....	13	125,787	88,520	37,267
Wellington .....	13	2,003	1,468	535
Wentworth .....	6	587	587	.....
Hamilton City .....	34	6,075	5,250	825
York .....	18	19,239	11,831	7,408
Toronto City .....	228	133,600	121,067	12,533
Totals .....	666	618,516	482,782	135,734

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917					1918				
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$		
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655		
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466		
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861		
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616		
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251		
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329		
July .....	882	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922		
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421		
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837		
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697		
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	687	829,127	677,892	151,235		
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	666	618,516	982,782	135,734		
Total for year .....	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,588	14,856,329	9,612,305	5,244,024		



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for December, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	20	\$ 14,874	\$ 12,854	\$ 2,120
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	48	37,815	36,065	1,750
4	Explosions .....	16	29,043	28,783	260
5	Exposure .....	29	19,142	16,266	2,876
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	1	932	800	132
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	19	2,073	2,033	40
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	5	292	292	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	7	232	232	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	32	32	
12	Incendiarism .....	8	57,488	52,849	4,639
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	5,845	2,108	3,737
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	31	12,911	9,311	3,600
15	Matches .....	111	14,905	11,639	3,266
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	1,554	1,054	500
17	Open Fires .....	3	41	41	
18	Open Lights .....	41	1,185	1,100	85
19	Petroleum and its products .....	23	6,388	6,038	350
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	2	135	120	15
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	29	34,220	24,220	10,000
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	35	9,228	2,518	6,710
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	2	35	35	
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	14	148,103	109,051	39,052
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	23	23	
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	85	86,134	61,711	24,423
27	Unknown .....	70	66,600	41,990	24,610
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	57	69,286	61,717	7,569
	Totals .....	666	618,516	482,782	135,734

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of December, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	5	\$ 5,080	\$ 5,080	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	28	56,102	27,033	29,069
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	7	30,972	28,057	2,915
55	Club Houses .....				
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	5	6,921	6,921	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	422	66,019	50,881	15,138
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	60	60	
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	1,000		1,000
61	Garages .....	7	4,515	3,265	1,250
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	26	3,658	3,648	10



### DECEMBER FIRE RECORD.

A comparison of the record for December, 1918, with the corresponding month of 1917, will no doubt be pleasing reading to all concerned. There was something over two hundred less fires in 1918 and the amount of loss was practically one-half of that of last year. Of course, it is manifest that climatic conditions have had a great deal to do with the favourable situation.

The unusually high temperature of the month of December reflects itself in the material reduction in the number and extent of the fires in mercantile stores, but on the other hand it will also be noticed that it has had the reverse result in the fires in farm barns.

### LIGHTNING FIRES—CAUSE 13.

We have to record this month a fire by lightning in a barn which is reported as being equipped with lightning rods. We do not know the full circumstances at the time of writing, but Professor W. H. Day is investigating and we hope shortly to learn all about the installation of the equipment and the cause of its failure.

### CAUSES 27 AND 28—UNKNOWN AND UNCLASSIFIED.

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to observe the material reduction in the number of fires which we have had to record under these two causes. We have been enabled, thanks to the considerable improvement in the reporting service from the insurance companies, to accomplish this result, and we desire to express our thanks to the companies for the improvement that has been shown since special attention was drawn in the December and November PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETINS to this important subject.

### REPORT FOR 1918

We are now engaged in assimilating the figures for the full year of 1918, and hope to be able to present complete statements in the March PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN. We merely make mention of the fact now so that those interested will realize these valuable statements will shortly appear.

### CHIEF LOSSES FOR DECEMBER, 1918.

County	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Hastings .....	Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Marmora Tp.....	\$ 36,744	26
Ontario.....	Graham Bros. Stable, Pickering Tp. ....	22,000	21
Sudbury .....	R. C. Church, Chapleau.....	25,000	28
Waterloo .....	Glennie & Moore (Cold Storage) Galt....	28,000	3
Welland .....	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Welland .....	97,770	24
York .....	Imperial Clothing Co. and others, Toronto	44,303	12
" .....	Snell & Co.'s Bakery, Toronto .....	28,645	24

### MATCHES PRINCIPLE CAUSE OF FIRES

"Which do women fear most—mice or fire?" The question was recently put to me by a prominent business man. "Fire! of course," we answered. "Well, why don't they exterminate it as they do mice? You tell me that two out of every three fires occur in our homes!"

This gives us food for thought. Why do so many fires occur in our homes? Statistics answer, "Carelessness! Careless habits!"



## THE RAVAGES OF FIRE.

What a thrill comes over everyone at the shout of fire—in the home—in the shop—in the factory—in the dead of night! More than 9,500 times the cry of fire was raised in Ontario during the last year, destroying on an average \$41,000.00 worth of property every day. Add to this toll the number of lives sacrificed to the fiery demon, the number of people thrown out of employment, the savings and efforts of a life-time swept out of existence in a few short moments, the investment and up-keep of fire brigades, and other contributing factors, and one begins to realize the enormity of our annual fire tax. The greater number of fires are preventable, but first of all we must change our habits—those habits of carelessness with which fire goes hand in hand:

## CONSIDER THE "MATCH."

A harmless looking little stick of wood with a head—but unfortunately the match does not think with its head. When you use it your head must do all the thinking—but do not *think* that you put it out: *be sure that it is quenched.*

The best of the strike-anywhere matches have heads containing sesquisulphid of phosphorus, while the strike-on-the-box match-heads contain chlorate of potash, which substance must be rubbed on phosphorus to bring fire, and for that reason the box has phosphorus paint on the sides.

## DANGERS OF DEFECTIVE MATCHES.

Even careful persons may meet with accidents through the use of bad matches. Sometimes when struck the blazing head will fly off, or the stick will break and fall, or the match will continue to glow after the flame has been blown out. These are signs that the match is poorly made. Such things will not happen with good matches. Whenever a brand is found to have any of these faults, avoid buying it in the future, no matter how low the price may be. If manufacturers find that no one will buy the dangerous matches they will stop making them.

*Of the twenty-seven causes under which fires are classified, that under the heading of "Matches" takes the lead.*

## SOME STATISTICS AND WARNINGS.

During the month of December, 1918, there were 111 fires in Ontario caused by direct carelessness in the use of matches or by children playing with matches, which is 17 per cent. of the total number.

In the City of Toronto there were 49 fires from the same cause, equal to 21 per cent. of the entire number.

During the year 1918 the fires caused through the careless use of matches and children playing with them numbered 899, with total losses amounting to \$234,525.00. Each of these fires was a potential conflagration.

There are no fire prevention rules more important than those applying to the use of matches, and habits of carefulness should be formed by every person.

Matches should be kept out of the reach of children and away from the stove and stovepipes, the sun's rays, or any other place where they may become overheated. Matches should not be left loose in a drawer or on a shelf, but should be kept in a covered metal box or other non-inflammable receptacle.

Carrying matches loose in a person's pocket is a most dangerous habit. It is easy for a match, pulled out by accident, to drop among inflammable material and if stepped on cause a fire. A match on the floor is always a dangerous thing. It may be stepped on and ignited, or it may be found by a child with serious and fatal results. Mystery and suspicious circumstances frequently enshroud fires caused by careless habits such as these.

## BUY SAFETY MATCHES.

It would be well if women interested in Fire Prevention work (and that should mean every woman) would resolve to buy only safety matches—the kind that strikes only on the box—and use their wonderful power and efforts to influence men to do likewise.

This is pre-eminently woman's work. Through her leadership, example and home influence she can do much to reduce the terrible fire waste that is impoverishing our country, especially when statistics show that two out of every three fires occur in our homes and that matches are the principal cause of all fires.

#### WOMEN TAKE LEADING PART IN FIRE PREVENTION.

The women of Ontario took an active part in the proceedings of the Fire Prevention Convention held at the call of the Premier, Sir William Hearst, in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, which resulted in the formation of the Ontario Fire Prevention League in affiliation with the office of the Provincial Fire Marshal. At the organization meeting of the League Mrs. L. A. Hamilton was elected vice-president and Mrs. A. M. Huestis was elected a member of the executive committee.

Practically all the women's organizations of the Province were represented by delegates at the Convention and they expressed their views in a practical way on the various questions under discussion.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, delegate of the National Council of Women, gave an interesting report on the objects and work of the League to the executive of the Council at its recent session held in the City of Kingston. In the discussion which followed Mrs. Hamilton impressed upon the members the broad scope and importance of the work, the necessity of educating boys and girls on Fire Prevention lines as well as spreading in a general way the propaganda throughout the country.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
FEBRUARY, 1919

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR JANUARY

Comparison of traffic returns, month of January, 1919, with that of January, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
January 1st to 7th .....	\$9,514 35	\$12,036 32
January 8th to 14th .....	10,008 42	11,437 00
January 15th to 21st .....	10,422 74	12,992 91
January 22nd to 31st .....	14,184 97	18,200 76
	\$44,130 48	\$54,666 99

Increase for January, 1919, \$10,536.51, or 23.8%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
January 1st to 7th .....	\$25,718 69	\$34,320 28
January 8th to 14th .....	22,927 30	28,571 09
January 15th to 21st .....	29,351 99	43,280 85
January 22nd to 31st .....	38,513 26	54,735 42
	\$116,511 24	\$160,907 64

Increase for January, 1919, \$44,396.40, or 38.1%.

Total increase, passenger and freight, \$54,932.91, or 34.1%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

January 1st to 7th .....	1,992 cords.
January 8th to 14th .....	2,115 "
January 15th to 21st .....	3,112 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	3,983 "
Total .....	11,202 "

This pulpwood, destined to Toronto, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton and Hawkesbury, Ont., Johnsonburg, Erie and Tyrone, Pa., Brownville, Fort Edward, Jamestown, Cadyville, and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Shipments represent an increase of 2,670 cords, or 31% over previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
January 1st to 7th .....	1,684 tons	1,559 tons
January 8th to 14th .....	677 "	1,077 "
January 15th to 21st .....	763 "	1,990 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	294 "	2,315 "
Total .....	3,418 "	6,941 "

This represents a decrease of 1,242 tons, or 26.7%, woodpulp; and an increase of 1,630 tons, or 30%, paper.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via T. & N. O. and Cochrane. Westbound was made up of farm implements, automobiles and other vehicles, furniture, bedding, stoves and hardware, various groceries and provisions, apples, canned goods and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 390 cars, a daily average of 12.6 cars, and a decrease of 3.5% from the month previous.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic from the west, routed via Cochrane and T. & N. O. for eastern points, consisted of lumber, pulpwood, woodpulp and other forest products, meat, fish, butter, grain and grain products, live stock, hides and general merchandise.

This amounted to 573 cars, or a daily average of 18.5 cars, and a decrease of 7.73% from previous month.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date, January 27th, 1919, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$96,887.37) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of the 50,000 Club since its inception.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections for the three months from the beginning of the fiscal year, November, 1918, to January 31st, 1919, number 2,028.

1st inspections, 1,515; 2nd inspections or re-visits, 315.

One thousand and sixty-four orders were issued in connection with the various sections of the Act. Twenty-seven complaints were received and investigated.

## CHILD LABOUR.

Four children under 14 years of age were found employed in contravention of the law and were dismissed.

## PROSECUTIONS IN TWO CASES.

Legal proceedings were taken in two cases. George Popham, Ottawa, previously warned regarding the employment of child labour, was prosecuted under Sec. 25. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$10.

M. Sanderwitz, a Toronto baker, charged with violation of Sec. 70 (Sunday work), was fined \$30.

## OVERTIME PERMITS GRANTED.

Fifty-eight applications for overtime were received and granted as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular)	43
"    "    70 Bakeshops.	3
"    "    70 "    To set sponge	5
"    "    70 "    Sunday work	3
"    "    70 "    Holidays	4
"    "    70 "    Christmas rush	



## ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Accidents reported numbered 1,126, with 18 fatal. For the same three months, 1917-'18, there were 1,170 reported, with 13 fatal.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

Meetings held recently by the National Safety Council, Child Welfare Council, and the Ontario Safety League, were attended by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. J. T. Burke, who is also on the Executive Committee of the Ontario Safety League. This department is obviously most concerned with industrial accidents and the general safety of industrial workers, and it is expected that through co-operation with these organizations practices of safety may be established which will reduce accidents to a minimum. In this connection, the National Safety Council have just published a pamphlet dealing with wood-working machinery and equipment and its hazards, with illustrations of guards and safety appliances. Practical suggestions are also made in it regarding exhaust systems, care of machines, conditions of floors and piling materials, proper location of machines, and safe practices in wood-working plants in general.

## DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

In January, 1917, the Ontario Government established Public Employment Bureaux at Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, primarily for the purpose of securing munition and war workers. In June, 1917, a Bureau was opened in London.

To-day there are three Bureaux in Toronto, at 45 King Street West, 845 Lansdowne Avenue, and 172 Front Street West. The King Street and Lansdowne Avenue Bureaux handle all classes of skilled and unskilled labour, at King Street there being a Women's Industrial and Domestic Department. The Front Street office deals chiefly with unskilled labour.

There are also Bureaux at 87 James Street North, Hamilton; 139 Queen Street, Ottawa; 108 Dundas Street, London; 136 Dalhousie Street, Brantford; 300 Victoria Avenue, Fort William; 193 Park Street, Port Arthur; 349 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie; Station Street, Sudbury; 190 Charlotte Street, Peterborough; and 200 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, while the question of establishing further Bureaux in five or six other cities is under consideration.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is represented in each of the above-mentioned offices, as well as in several of the smaller places where Employment Bureaux of the second class will likely be established in the near future.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

## DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919

The total deaths from all causes reported by the undertakers for the Province during the month of February are 3,331. Of this number Spanish influenza and pneumonia caused 812, or 24.3% of the whole. It is satisfactory to know the reports show a great improvement in the last month compared with the previous months of the epidemic. The marked decrease for February indicates the outbreak is abating, as the figures for the several months show: October 3,015, November 2,608, December 1,568, January 1,512, February 812. Total, 9,515. Included in the last month are some 150 deaths that took place in the previous months, but not reported until now, and if deducted would make the deaths for February 662 instead of 812.

The following are some of the cities and towns reporting the most deaths:—Toronto 129, Hamilton 24, Sault Ste. Marie 35, Brantford 18, Ottawa 57, Windsor 15, Kingston 7, St. Catharines 9, London 14, Sudbury 27, Parry Sound 7, Stratford 6, Port Arthur 5, Fort William 3, Guelph 4, Niagara Falls 15, Welland 4, Smith's Falls 14, Carleton Place 6, Belleville 3, Chatham 12, Wiarton 3, Kenora 4, Petrolia 3, Brockville 4, Merrickville 4, North Bay 9, Port Hope 5, Victoria Harbor 4, Cornwall 4, Burlington 7.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Following are the cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of February, 1919:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	1919		1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	41	....	91	....
Scarlet Fever.....	337	11	357	4
Diphtheria.....	329	32	289	18
Measles.....	21	1	861	6
Whooping Cough.....	41	2	168	6
Typhoid Fever.....	12	3	35	3
Tuberculosis.....	226	144	131	69
Infantile Paralysis.....	....	....	1	....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	14	13	15	10
	1021	206	1948	116

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Following are the venereal diseases reported by medical officers of health for February, 1919:—

	February. 1919. Cases.	January. 1919. Cases.
Syphilis .....	85	125
Gonorrhœa .....	153	138
Chancroid .....	5	1
	243	264

NOTE.—Hereditary syphilis caused 7 deaths of babies under 3 months old.

## SMALLPOX CASES FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

Toronto 2, Hamilton 1, Brantford 3, Ottawa 6, North Bay 1, Chatham 1, Erin Village 3, Rodney 1, Ross Township 6, Pembroke and vicinity 5, Beachburg and vicinity 8, Oliver Township 1, Westmeath Township 2, Sellett Township 1. Total 41.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of January, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	11	17,452	13,281	4,171
Brant .....	12	17,686	17,686	.....
Bruce .....	5	5,844	3,294	2,550
Carleton .....	11	22,235	12,596	9,639
Ottawa City .....	42	27,994	27,516	478
Dufferin .....	2	4,397	3,397	1,000
Elgin .....	10	7,163	4,063	3,100
Essex .....	23	19,811	13,512	6,299
Frontenac .....	17	4,412	2,748	1,664
Grey .....	6	403	403	.....
Haldimand .....	5	4,273	2,973	1,300
Halton .....	3	32,337	23,337	9,000
Hastings .....	21	62,731	12,044	50,687
Huron .....	7	3,584	2,003	1,581
Kenora .....	2	659	459	200
Kent .....	10	4,240	4,116	124
Lambton .....	7	3,288	1,788	1,500
Lanark .....	6	780	780	.....
Leeds and Grenville .....	11	3,252	1,977	1,275
Lennox and Addington .....	4	2,516	2,188	328
Lincoln .....	6	477	477	.....
Manitoulin .....	2	29,628	16,391	13,237
Middlesex .....	4	5,813	5,583	230
London City .....	20	2,147	2,117	30
Muskoka .....	4	518	518	.....
Nipissing .....	6	646	646	.....
Norfolk .....	2	472	472	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	10	5,601	4,201	1,400
Ontario .....	5	1,057	987	70
Oxford .....	9	17,405	15,255	2,150
Parry Sound .....	2	1,550	1,550	.....
Peel .....	4	189	189	.....
Perth .....	4	99	74	25
Peterboro' .....	8	4,878	3,978	900
Prescott and Russell .....	4	7,520	7,520	.....
Prince Edward .....	3	37	37	.....
Rainy River .....	2	1,719	1,035	684
Renfrew .....	9	11,078	5,461	5,617
Simcoe .....	13	13,937	7,000	6,937
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	9	23,836	12,534	11,302
Sudbury .....	9	26,094	18,634	7,460
Temiskaming .....	5	44,486	18,000	26,486
Thunder Bay .....	17	130,823	127,843	2,980
Victoria and Haliburton .....	7	1,142	1,062	80
Waterloo .....	7	520	520	.....
Welland .....	15	13,019	5,314	7,705
Wellington .....	6	1,569	1,569	.....
Wentworth .....	3	820	370	450
Hamilton City .....	35	34,612	31,088	3,524
York .....	13	23,044	18,458	4,586
Toronto City .....	228	86,736	84,637	2,099
Totals .....	686	736,529	543,681	192,848



SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$
January .....	798	898,419	566,589	241,830	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655	686	736,529	543,681	192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466				
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861				
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616				
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251				
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922				
August .....	931	695,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	687	829,127	677,892	151,235				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	666	618,516	982,782	135,734				
Total for year ..	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,588	14,856,329	9,612,305	5,244,024	686	736,529	543,681	192,848

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for January, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	49	\$ 36,501	\$ 26,109	\$ 10,392
2	Conflagration .....	1	29,588	16,351	13,237
3	Electricity .....	38	21,987	17,623	4,364
4	Explosions .....	11	6,691	5,316	1,375
5	Exposure .....	40	65,118	27,657	37,461
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	8	167,157	159,201	7,956
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	25	4,200	3,830	370
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	12	6,775	3,235	3,540
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	4	141	141	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	5	2,946	2,446	500
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....				
15	Matches .....	109	44,715	41,878	2,837
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	4	69	39	30
17	Open Fires .....	5	10,617	8,393	2,224
18	Open Lights .....	36	18,068	11,599	6,469
19	Petroleum and its products .....	40	16,813	14,688	2,125
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	3	843	843	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	30	7,938	6,858	1,080
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	23	13,322	11,672	1,650
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	9	10,124	9,799	325
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	131	172,190	97,977	74,213
27	Unknown .....	69	68,423	61,723	22,700
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	34	16,303	16,303	
	Totals .....	686	736,529	543,681	192,848

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of January, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	5	468	468	
52	Barns (farm only) .....	12	54,315	30,853	23,462
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	200	200	
54	Churches .....	1	55	55	
55	Club Houses .....	1	25	25	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	1	250	250	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	463	157,867	118,156	39,711
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	2	126,544	123,724	2,820
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	11	33,855	28,586	5,269
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	2	1,300	1,300	

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of January, 1919.—  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 190	\$ 190	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	10	8,794	2,494	6,300
65	“(Summer only).....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	2,600	1,000	1,600
67	Mercantile Stores.....	86	152,106	107,065	45,041
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	9	1,635	1,560	75
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	34	142,750	92,028	50,722
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	1	20	20	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	9	1,464	1,279	185
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	8	21,229	12,189	9,040
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts..				.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	15	5,882	3,656	2,226
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....				
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	4 8	6,805 18,175	6,525 12,058	280 6,117
	Totals.....	686	736,529	543,681	192,848

## JANUARY FIRE RECORD

The January record is gratifying in the reduction in the number of fires reported—204 less than 1918, and in the amount of loss which for the corresponding month of 1918 was some \$650,000 more than for 1919. As in the month of December, climatic conditions have had a great deal to do with the favourable situation, the winter of 1917-18 having been unusually severe, and this winter, so far, unusually warm. There are, however, indications and very hopeful signs that the campaign in respect to fire prevention is beginning to have some effect.

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR JANUARY, 1919.

County	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Hastings.....	British Chemical Co., Trenton .....	46,900	26
Manitoulin.....	Little Current Stores .....	29,588	2
Temiskaming.....	Perlmutter, Nathanson, et al. Stores, Iroquois Falls .....	37,286	26
Thunder Bay .....	Superior Elevator Co., Fort William.....	123,551	7
Wentworth.....	Thos. C. Watkins, Ltd., Hamilton .....	20,000	15

## INTERESTING DECISION IN “DOUBLE INSURANCE” SUIT

In the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN of December, 1917, attention was drawn to the prevalence of “double insurance without notice,” and suggested for the purpose of avoiding the miscarriage of justice that greater care must be exercised and proper instructions given where losses are placed in the hands of agents or those who are inexperienced and not qualified to properly adjust fire losses.

The case of *Rex vs. Dawson* was cited as an illustration. The trial was before His Honour, Judge George E. Deroche, at Belleville, on December 11th, 1917, and we quoted excerpts from his charge to the jury.



The result of the trial was that the accused was found not guilty of the four charges against him, two of them being in connection with the Caledonian and two in connection with the Northern Fire Insurance Company. In his charge the learned Judge said in part:

"The two in connection with the Caledonian are: he committed perjury by making a solemn declaration which was not true, that is, that there was no other insurance, no concurrent insurance; and the other charge in connection with the Caledonian is that he attempted to defraud the Caledonian Insurance Co. by falsely representing that there was no other insurance.

"The only difference in the two is the oath part. That is, you might find that under the circumstances you didn't think he had taken this solemn declaration wilfully and corruptly deposing to what was not true, and yet you might be satisfied in your minds that he did sign that document in which he said he had no other insurance and on that signature hoped to get his insurance, and that would be the Crown's idea of attempting to defraud.

"A mass of evidence was taken before Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis at the investigation held in Trenton on October 1st, 1917. It appears from the evidence adduced that Mr. Dawson insured a house that he had just built in Trenton with W. H. Blair, local agent for the Caledonian, on August 23rd, 1917, for \$800. Dawson came to Blair's house and asked to have the insurance placed on the dwelling. On August 10th Dawson went to Whittier, agent for the Northern, but Mr. Whittier was out of town and didn't insure the property at that time.

"Late in the afternoon of September 7th, 1917, Dawson went to H. F. Whittier, insurance agent, and placed \$800 insurance on the dwelling house he had recently built, telling Whittier that there was no other insurance on the building. Whittier did not solicit the business. Dawson paid the premium and Whittier gave him a receipt, but not a regular interim receipt. Whittier's stenographer having gone home, he didn't make out the policy till next morning, and then didn't deliver the policy.

"The following morning (September 8th) Dawson came to Whittier's office and told him that the dwelling that he paid the insurance premium on was burnt up and made a demand for the insurance money in the ordinary way. Whittier said he would look after it and advised the insurance company who would arrange for adjustment of the loss. They had further conversation regarding the loss before the adjuster for the company arrived.

"On the morning of the fire Dawson also went to Blair's house to inform him that the dwelling was burnt.

"On September 13th Messrs. G. F. Turney and Blair, acting for the Caledonian, adjusted the loss on the building for \$700, and Dawson swore that he had no other insurance.

"On September 14th Mr. T. J. Hurley, representing the Northern Assurance Co., arrived in Trenton, and Dawson gave him a list of material, etc., that went into the building and claimed a total loss of about \$1,100. Mr. Hurley never saw the building and had to rely on Dawson's statements. He adjusted the loss for \$800, and Dawson swore that he had no other insurance. Dawson made out the statement of claim for loss between the time he adjusted with the Caledonian and the next afternoon when Mr. Hurley called.

"In his evidence at the investigation Mr. Hurley stated that Dawson claimed the \$800 insurance from the Northern; that Dawson couldn't help but see that he was adjusting for the Northern Insurance Co.; that he was familiar with everything, and that there was nothing to lead him to believe that he was adjusting on a basis of \$800 a loss that was adjusted the day previous for \$700.

"As a result of the verdict it would appear that no liability in connection with the loss is attached to the Northern. An interesting question arises as to what is the liability of the Caledonian. Can the company claim that there was other insurance effected without notice and that it is only liable for sixty per cent. of the loss?"

#### DAWSON vs. CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

On February 17th, 1919, Messrs. Ponton and Ponton, Barristers, of Belleville, acting for the Caledonian Insurance Company, advise us that they obtained judgment in the action of Dawson vs. Caledonian Insurance Co., dismissing the action with costs. To Messrs. Ponton and Ponton we are indebted for a copy of the judgment, which we think is of sufficient importance to print herewith.

This case should prove a deterrent on the one hand and a wholesome lesson on the other to both insurance companies, agents and adjusters.

## ACTION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Following is the judgment in the case pronounced by His Honour Judge G. E. Deroche in the County Court of the County of Hastings in the case of Dawson vs. Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh:

## JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff insured against fire in the Caledonian Insurance Company, the policy being dated the 30th August, 1917, for \$800. And he also insured in the Northern Assurance Company by policy dated the 7th day of September, 1917, for \$800.

The house insured was burned on the night of the 7th September, 1917. The defendant denies liability on several grounds, one being that in the application for insurance, Ex. "3," the plaintiff said he was the sole owner of the property insured, and that answer was not true.

In Keefer vs. Phoenix Insurance Co., reported in 31 S.C.R. at page 147, Mr. Justice Sedgewick quotes with full approval, "Whatever doubt may be raised by text writers, it is clear from the language of judges used in delivering judgments in cases of authority, that provided the assured had an interest at the time of the execution of the policy, and at the date of the loss, he is entitled to recover upon a fire policy the full value of the property destroyed, provided the whole interest in the property was insured, although his interest may have been a limited one merely." Clearly the plaintiff here had an interest at the time of the insurance and loss. The land he was purchasing on an agreement for sale, payable by instalments, and had paid several instalments. The building insured he erected entirely with his own money, and the amount of insurance is fully covered by his cash interest in the building.

Then, too, the word "owner" as used in the statutory conditions is not synonymous with "holder of an exclusive title." See Drumbolus vs. Home Insurance, 37 O.L.R., at page 469, and particularly the case of Hopkins vs. Provincial Insurance Co., 18 U.C.C.P. 74, referred to therein. This latter case seems to me to be very applicable here.

Another ground of defence is that this property was mortgaged, and that the plaintiff denied this in his application. I find the application itself has that question unanswered. There is no evidence that the plaintiff knew of any mortgage upon this property. The mortgage was not given by him, and I am satisfied he did not know of it, the mortgage covering a large tract of land in which this small piece was included. The company was not, that I can see, in any way prejudiced by the mortgage. It was held in Paterson vs. Oxford Farmers' Mutual, 7 D.L.R., page 369, that the defence to an action on a policy of fire insurance of a non-disclosure by the plaintiff of the fact that the property to be insured was encumbered, rests upon the question whether the insurance company was prejudiced by such non-disclosure.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff is not debarred from recovery by reason of his answers to the question in his application as to ownership or encumbrance.

I now come to what seems to me to be a more serious objection on the part of the defendant, and that is that no notice was given to the Caledonian of the insurance in the Northern, and no assent or even knowledge by the Caledonian that the insurance was subsequently taken in the Northern.

That there was such an insurance in the Northern as required notice to the Caledonian, I think there can be no doubt. According to the evidence of Whittier, the agent of the Northern, which I accept throughout, the plaintiff called at his office, asked for insurance, the amount to be \$800. He was asked the ordinary questions by the agent, which he answered. He paid the premium, \$8, and was given a receipt for the same. The agent of the Northern issues his own policies, and on the following day, even after the fire, he issued the policy, which he felt legally bound to do, but the plaintiff did not call for it. The plaintiff, however, reported the fire, and was told by Whittier an adjuster would be along. The plaintiff told Whittier where he could be found by telephone when the adjuster came. The adjuster came, and the loss was adjusted, and the claim papers signed by the plaintiff. The insurance still stands as a valid insurance on the books of the Northern. I quote from Gauthier vs. The Waterloo Mutual, 6 O.A.R., at page 236. "The policy, by reason of the omission to mention the previous insurance, was not *ipso facto* void, but voidable only at the option of the company, but the agreement between the parties to this suit was that they were not to



be liable if any subsequent insurance was effected. It would be no answer to allege that the other insurance might be legally resisted. The validity of the defendant's contract or their obligation to pay upon it was not to depend upon whether the subsequent insurance was finally to be adjudged valid or invalid. It being competent to the Mercantile at any time to elect to hold the policy a valid one the answer of the plaintiff fails in accordance with various judgments in our own courts, which were, in my view, rightly decided, that such a stipulation as this was designed to apply to all cases of policies subsequently existing in point of fact, without reference to their validity or effect." This reasoning seems to me to be fully applicable to this case.

Then in 1903, in the case of *Manitoba vs. Whitlaw*, 34 S.C.R., page 206, Mr. Justice Sedgewick says, "So far as the Manitoba Assurance Co. is concerned, it seems to me that there can be but little question as to its non-liability. The effecting of the new insurance in the Royal Co. without its assent gave it the right at its option to void it, and as has been established by a long series of cases in Canadian courts, whether the new insurance was in the first event valid or invalid, if there was a new contract of insurance in fact, that *de facto* second insurance made void the first."

Then in 20 U.C.C.P., at page 210, in *Bruce vs. Gore District*, Chief Justice Haggerty says: "It was urged to us that the defendants could not void the policy after the loss had occurred. We do not see how this can affect the rights allowed them by the statute, and the conditions endorsed on the policy. The effect of such a position would be that if plaintiff could succeed in concealing the existence of the other insurance till after the loss, the defendants would lose all the legal protection expressly provided for them; or if, as in the present case, both insurances were effected on the same day, each unknown to the other underwriters, and the property should be all destroyed the following night, all these provisions would be eluded."

I therefore hold that the plaintiff effected other insurance with the Northern, without the written assent of the Caledonian, and so at the best the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover in excess of 60 per cent. of the loss under section 5 of the statutory conditions endorsed on the Caledonian policy.

But still further, the last clause of the same section 5 reads, "But if for any fraudulent purpose the assured does not disclose such other insurance to the company, this policy shall be void."

I have given this branch of the case very careful consideration, for I have already tried the plaintiff for fraud and perjury in connection with this same transaction in December, 1917, and he was found not guilty.

The evidence of Whittier, the agent of the Northern, is, in this case, I think, much fuller than when given in the criminal trial. In any event, it impresses me much more strongly than it did then, and I cannot free myself from the feeling that the non-disclosure by the plaintiff of the Northern Insurance to the Caledonian was for a fraudulent purpose. I think he had it fully in his mind to obtain \$700 from the Caledonian and \$800 from the Northern on a building which, I am satisfied, was worth about \$800.

I also refer to the remarks of Chief Justice Meredith in *Adams vs. Glen Falls*, 31 D.L.B., at page 176: "The evidence ought, if not such as to warrant conviction for fraud and perjury, to be at least clear and satisfactory and to leave no room for any reasonable inference but that of guilt."

This shows there is distinction between the evidence of fraud necessary to convict in a criminal prosecution and that necessary to set aside a policy of insurance.

The story of the plaintiff is that when he made application to the Northern he intended to cancel the Caledonian, and that although he adjusted with the Caledonian and also with the Northern, that he thought the second adjustment was also for the Caledonian. At the criminal trial I thought he might be honest in this, but I am convinced on this evidence that his story is not true.

I accept the evidence of Blair and Tierney that nothing was said about any other adjuster or solicitor calling to see the plaintiff, as he swears. He had no reason to believe that any other adjuster of the Caledonian would call upon him.

Whittier says he asked Dawson, the plaintiff, if he had any further insurance. He said no. Also that the plaintiff called on him, Whittier, to notify him of the fire, and Whittier told him an adjuster would be sent, and the plaintiff told Whittier where he could get word to him by 'phone when the adjuster came. Subsequently the plaintiff called on Whittier to inquire why the adjuster had not come. Then, when Mr. Hurley



the adjuster of the Northern, did come and went to the plaintiff's house, Mr. Hurley says the plaintiff looked over his shoulder when he wrote in the answers given by the plaintiff in the adjustment sheet, and as Ex "5" will show, the plaintiff must almost necessarily have seen that it was the Northern Insurance Co. adjustment. Then, too, Mr. Hurley told the plaintiff that Mr. Whittier had sent him to adjust the loss.

I therefore cannot see how the plaintiff can say he thought Mr. Hurley was adjusting for the Caledonian. The fact that he so swears in his evidence does not lessen my impression that his non-disclosure was for a fraudulent purpose.

With this finding the Caledonian policy is void under the last clause of section 5 of the statutory conditions endorsed on the policy, and the action must be dismissed with costs.

"GEO. E. DEROCHE."

Co. J.

February 7th, 1919.

A. A. Abbott for Plaintiff.

W. N. Ponton, K.C., and R. D. Ponton for Defendants

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Report of Board of Governors of Toronto University for 1918.

Special Report of Mr. G. T. Clarkson upon the Accounts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines.







# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



MARCH, 1919



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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Matches Cause 114 Fires in February.	

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Returns from Records of By-Elections in North Huron, Lennox, Manitoulin, North Ontario, North Oxford, St. Catharines, North-East Toronto (Seat "A"), and East York.
- Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere.
- Thirtieth Annual Archæological Report, 1918.
- Report of the Ontario Housing Committee (Standards for Inexpensive Houses and Typical Plans).
- Report of Ontario License Commissioners' Board on Operation of the O. T. A. for 1918.
- Auditor's Report, 1917-1918.

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

### WOMEN'S WORK ON THE LAND

Last year's work in placing women on the land was so successful that the Ontario Government Employment Bureau is continuing its work in that direction this year.

Last year almost 2,500 women were placed on the land through the various offices of the Trades and Labour Branch. The central office in Toronto placed 1,827 of these:

- 1,233 worked on the fruit and vegetable farms,
- 257 worked in canneries,
- 302 worked on mixed farms and in farm houses,
- 30 worked on the Government Flax farm,
- 5 worked making cheese boxes.

1,827

Most of these girls lived in camps—which in most cases are run and supervised by the Y.W.C.A. The girls are paid by piece or hour rates and pay \$4.50 a week for their board.

#### RATES OF PAYMENT.

A committee of the girls who were out last year met a committee appointed by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and the following rates were agreed upon:

1. When working on piece and time rates, each picker shall be guaranteed One Dollar (\$1.00) per day—rain or shine—six days a week—unless her weekly earnings have already exceeded Nine Dollars (\$9.00) for that current week.
2. A flat rate of Seventeen Cents (17c.) per hour will be paid as a minimum wage to all girls sent out by the Department for hoeing, weeding, and other vegetable work. It is to be distinctly understood that girls are to be paid at a higher rate if their work is such as to warrant an increase.
3. Minimum piece rates:

Strawberries .....	2c. per quart.
Raspberries .....	3c. per quart.
Blackberries .....	2c. per quart.
Gooseberries .....	2c. per lb. (Stripped).
Black Currants .....	3c. per lb.
Red Currants .....	25c. per 11 qt. basket.
Cherries .....	20 to 30c. per 11 qt. basket.

Arrangements for peas, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, peaches, grapes, and apples are to be made at a later date.

4. If conditions in a patch are such that the majority of National Service pickers are not able to make a wage equal to the hourly rate, the piece rates are to be increased, until all faithful and efficient workers are able to equal the minimum wage of 17c. per hour.
5. The matter of hours is to be arranged later on. In most cases nine hours will be considered a working day.

Wages for girls living in farmers' houses are running from \$20 to \$30 and board.

#### DEMAND ALREADY GREAT.

It is easily seen that the greatest demand comes from the fruit and vegetable farms. Orders are pouring in now for girls for fruit picking in the summer, and many men are asking for girls for their early work—starting in April and May.

Miss K. S. Harte, the Director of the Women's Farm Work, and the Representative of the Y.W.C.A., are expecting to go out to interview the farmers and make definite arrangements about the location and equipment of camps.



## REPORT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FEBRUARY, 1919

The question of unemployment is one very much before the attention of the public at the present time. It is gratifying to be able to report that the situation throughout the entire Province is by no means as serious as some expected, taking into consideration the cessation of munition work and the return of the soldiers. There is no doubt that the mildness of the winter throughout the Province has favourably affected the situation. It is also gratifying to note that each week brings an improvement in conditions, so that with the opening up of work of all kinds in the spring, there should be practically no unemployment in the Province by midsummer.

### NEW GOVERNMENT BUREAUX OPENED.

During February four new employment bureaux have been opened; these are located at 845 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto; 349 Queen Street, Sault Ste. Marie; 190 Charlotte Street, Peterborough, and 200 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines.

### PAST TWO YEARS IN COMPARISON.

The total number of applicants for work for the entire Province during the month of February, 1919, was 5,567 men and 933 women. In addition to this there were re-registrations of 1,571 women in the Toronto office, principally for casual work. In the same month of 1917 the total number of persons applying was 847 men and 792 women, and in 1918, 842 men and 1,840 women. In January, 1918, the total number of men applying was 4,645, and of women 1,109. The noticeable falling off in the number of women registering is due to the fact that of the applications for work in February, 1918, 1,187 were for munition work, while in 1919 the making of munitions has ceased, thus cutting off this source of work.

### EMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR TORONTO.

In the Men's section of the Toronto office, 1,406 men were referred to positions in February, as compared with 1,092 men in January. During the month the number of men applying for clerical positions and farm work has increased, while applicants for various lines of metal work continue to exceed the demand. Largely on account of the customary winter depression, there are also more building tradesmen unemployed than there are positions available.

The Women's section of the Toronto office shows a decrease of 284 in the number of applicants for work, as compared with the January figures. This decrease is divided between the domestic and clerical workers. There were fewer placements of casual workers in February than in December or January, but this month shows an increase of 155 over the number of casual workers placed in 1918.

### FEWER PLACEMENTS IN HAMILTON.

The falling off in munition work has also affected the Women's Department of the Hamilton bureau, with the result that there were fewer placements in February, 1919, than in the corresponding months of both 1917 and 1918. The greatest number of applicants for work in the Hamilton office is registered in the Domestic section, and, of course, little difficulty is experienced in finding situations for workers of this class.

In the Men's Department of the Hamilton bureau there is a marked increase over the work done in any previous month. There were 326 more men applying for work in February than in January, while there were 228 more men placed in February than in January.

### MORE APPLICANTS IN DOMESTIC SECTION.

The Women's Department of the London bureau shows a greater demand, but fewer placements than in January. As in Hamilton, the majority of the applicants are registered in the Domestic Department. In the Men's section there were five more applications in February, 1918, than in February 1919, and there is also a decrease in the number of both applicants and placements as compared with the figures for January. The month of February, however, shows an increase in the number of men applying for work in the Building trades. The men placed in positions in February numbered 98, and in January 115.

## DECREASE IN PLACEMENTS IN OTTAWA.

In Ottawa the placements for February, 1919, are 277 less than the placements in the same month last year. The applications and placements are principally for general labourers. As noted in the other bureaux, there is a falling off in the amount of work available in the building trades.

## IN OTHER PARTS OF ONTARIO.

In Port Arthur and Fort William there appears to be a scarcity of work, but no real hardship would seem to be involved, as there is also a falling off in the number of applicants for positions as compared with the two previous months.

The Brantford bureau shows a slight decrease in the number applying and in the number placed. The agricultural work of this bureau represents as its most important activity the largest number both of applications and placements.

The new bureaux at St. Catharines, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto, are receiving offers of co-operation from the employers in the localities in which they are situated, but up to the end of February they had not been sufficiently long in operation to show very marked results.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY

Comparison of traffic returns, month of February, 1919, with that of February, 1918, results as follows:

## PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
February 1st to 7th .....	\$8,189 56	\$12,292 03
February 8th to 14th .....	9,076 72	12,273 34
February 15th to 21st .....	11,752 35	11,395 96
February 22nd to 28th .....	9,840 74	13,662 67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$38,859 37	\$49,624 00

Increase for February, 1919, \$10,764.63, or 27.7%.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
February 1st to 7th .....	\$24,209 88	\$38,307 11
February 8th to 14th .....	27,305 51	47,029 96
February 15th to 21st .....	20,245 85	46,528 35
February 22nd to 28th .....	37,631 96	35,527 06
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$109,393 20	\$167,392 48

Increase for February, 1919, \$57,999.28, or 53%.

Total increase, passenger and freight, \$68,763.91, or 46.4%.

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

February 1st to 7th .....	3,240 cords.
February 8th to 14th .....	3,898 "
February 15th to 21st .....	4,704 "
February 22nd to 28th .....	3,352 "
Total.....	<hr/> 15,194 "

This pulpwood, destined to Ottawa, Thorold, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Merrittton, Ont., Johnsonburg, Erie and Tyrone, Pa., Ticonderoga and Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Brownville, Fort Edward, Cadyville and Carthage, N.Y.

Shipments represent an increase of 3,992 cords, or 35.6% over previous month.

#### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
February 1st to 7th .....	110 tons.	1,314 tons.
February 8th to 14th .....	164 "	1,575 "
February 15th to 21st .....	213 "	1,186 "
February 22nd to 28th .....	85 "	1,279 "
Total.....	572 "	5,354 "

This represents a decrease of 2,846 tons, or 83%, woodpulp; and a decrease of 1,587 tons, or 22.9%, paper.

#### WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via the North Bay, Cochrane route, westbound, was made up of automobiles, machinery, wagons, etc., hardware and iron and steel articles, hay, groceries and confectionery, canned goods, sugar, salt, and various food stuffs and manufactured articles.

This traffic totalled 399 cars, a daily average of 14.25 cars, and an increase over the previous month of 13.1%.

#### EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic received from the Canadian National Railways at Cochrane for movement via North Bay consisted of lumber, pulpwood, woodpulp, ties and other forest products; fish, meat, hides, butter, grain and grain products and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 527 cars, a daily average of 18.82 cars, and an increase over the previous month of 1.7%.

#### T. & N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date, February 28th, 1919, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents (\$99,364.44) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception.

## BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

### "THE ONTARIO HOUSING ACT, 1919"

This Act was assented to on 20th March last. Under its provisions loans for the erection of houses can be made only through municipalities. Municipalities desiring to come under the provisions of the Act are required to pass a by-law, a form of which is attached to the Act as Schedule "A." Each municipality coming under the Act is also required to appoint a Housing Commission. This can be done in the by-law bringing the municipality under the Act, or in another by-law. Copies of the Act, or other information required, can be obtained from J. A. Ellis, Director, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A pamphlet is being prepared containing the Act, Rules and Regulations, Housing Standards, and other provisions and forms. It is expected that these forms, together with the explanatory notes thereto, will enable the administration of the Act to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. This pamphlet will be ready about the middle of April.



The complete report of the Ontario Housing Committee will also be ready about the same time. This report contains suggestions for plans and specifications, but these plans and specifications are not compulsory. It is expected that municipalities and individuals, proposing to erect houses under the Act, will prepare their own plans and specifications, which, however, must be submitted to the Director for approval.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and Regulations made by the Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, and Approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 21st March, 1919, under the Provisions of Section 25 of the Act.

1. (a) Plans and specifications, together with an estimate of the cost of construction, in triplicate, of all houses to be erected under the provisions of the Act other than by a Commission shall be submitted to the Commission, and by the Commission to the Director, for approval; provided, however, that such plans, specifications and estimate of cost may in the first place be submitted directly to the Director for approval. Two sets of such plans, specifications and estimate will be returned marked "approved" when satisfactory.

Plans, specifications, and estimates.

(b) Where a Commission proposes to erect houses, plans, specifications and estimate of cost in duplicate shall be submitted to the Director for approval, one set of which will be returned.

(c) All houses shall be erected in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimate of cost so approved.

2. The provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 11 of the Act shall apply to subsection (b) of section 12 (1), and to section 13 of the Act, in so far as the cost of a house is concerned.

Restriction as to cost of house to apply.

3. The provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 11 of the Act shall apply to subsections (c) and (d) of section 12 (1) of the Act.

Restriction as to cost of house and land to apply.

4. The security which may be given under subsection (c) of section 12 (1) of the Act may be in various forms. The following methods might be considered—

Security in lieu of cash payment.

(a) The borrower depositing with the Commission or Company, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities for money.

(b) The borrower giving the Commission or Company a power of attorney, or other authority to receive moneys, whether in the shape of salary or otherwise, which is or might thereafter become due and payable to the borrower; and authorizing the Commission or Company to apply same, or such portion thereof as may be agreed upon, on account of the payments to be made under the Agreement for Sale referred to in section 16 of the Act.

(c) A responsible resident of the municipality guaranteeing the payments which the borrower is required to make under such Agreement for a period to be agreed upon.

5. Whenever a loan is made under the provisions of the Act interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the amount loaned from the date at which it is advanced. Such interest from the actual date of the advance until a date to be fixed by the Director shall be added to the amount of the loan, as being interest during construction, and shall thereupon become part of the loan.

Interest during construction.

Interest during construction to be charged by a Commission or Company.

6. A Commission or a Company acquiring land or erecting houses under the provisions of the Act shall be entitled to charge interest at the said rate upon the amount paid for such land from the date of its payment, and upon the amount paid upon progress estimates for the construction of such houses, until a date to be fixed by the Director, and shall be entitled to include the proper proportion of such interest in the amount at which each of such houses is to be sold.

Commission may retain moneys to secure payment for labor and materials.

7. A Commission before making payment on a progress estimate, or the final payment on any loan, to a Company or to a person, must be furnished with such evidence as the Commission may require proving that all labour done and materials supplied for the house for which the loan is being made have been paid for, or will be paid for, out of the loan. The Commission is hereby authorized to retain from any progress estimate or final payment such amount as the Commission considers necessary to ensure that all labour performed and materials supplied for such house will be paid for.

Building by-laws.

8. In a municipality which has building by-laws all houses shall be erected in accordance with such by-laws; Provided that the minimum requirements regarding general provisions and housing standards of the Province shall take precedence over the provisions of the building by-laws of any municipality where such provisions fall below the minimum requirements and housing standards of the Province.

House not to be converted into store.

9. A house erected under the provisions of the Act shall not be converted into a store or used for any purpose other than a dwelling, except with the approval of the Housing Commission of the Municipality.

Remittance of moneys to Province on account loan.

10. The Commission shall, by cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario, forward to the Director all payments made by it on account of any loan by the Province.

Serial debentures to be issued by municipality as collateral security for loan.

11. The debentures to be issued by a corporation under the provisions of subsection 3 of section 20 of the Act as collateral security for the payment of the loan shall be serial debentures, that is to say, debentures payable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest, as provided for in subsection 4 of section 288 of The Municipal Act. Such debentures shall be deposited with the Treasurer of Ontario before the final payment on the loan is made to the corporation by the Province.

#### LOANS TO FARMERS.

Application of loan.

12. Where a farmer, resident in a municipality which has not come under the provisions of the Act, desires to obtain a loan under the provisions of section 13 of the Act, he shall make application in writing therefor to the Director.

Parcel of land to be set aside.

13. A farmer applying for a loan, either to the Director or a Commission, shall designate and set aside a piece or parcel of good agricultural land not less than one acre in extent, immediately adjacent to the proposed dwelling house, for the use of the occupant of such dwelling house.

Plans, specifications, and estimates.

14. Plans, specifications and an estimate of the cost of construction, in triplicate, together with a description of the piece or parcel of land to be so designated and set aside and sufficient to identify same, shall be submitted for approval as provided for in Clause 1 of these Regulations. Provided, however, that where the application for a loan is made to the Director the plans, specifications and estimate of cost will only be required to be in duplicate.

15. A farmer obtaining a loan shall give a first mortgage on the whole of his farm to the Commission or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as the case may be, as security for the loan; provided, however, that with the approval of the Director, such mortgage may be given upon part only of the farm; and provided further that, with the like approval, a second mortgage may be given upon the whole farm. Mortgage to be given to secure loan.

16. The form of such mortgage shall be approved by the Director, and shall provide, amongst other things, for— Terms of mortgage.

(a) Payment of an amount in each month estimated by the Director as sufficient to pay the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum at the end of twenty years from the date of the mortgage.

(b) Payment of interest on arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

(c) Payment at the option of the farmer of the whole or any part of the loan at any time during the term of the mortgage.

(d) Right of the farmer before default and with the consent of the Commission or of the Director to sell and convey the property covered by the mortgage, subject to the mortgage.

And the mortgage shall contain covenants by the farmer to keep the house in repair and to pay taxes and other rates and insurance.

17. The Director will cause to be printed and sent to any Commission on request a sufficient number of blank forms of mortgage for its use. Forms of mortgage.

18. Repayments on account of a loan made to a farmer by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council must be made monthly by post office order, express money order or certified bank cheque, payable to the Treasurer of Ontario and forwarded to the Director. Remittance of moneys to Province on account loan.

J. A. ELLIS,

*Director Bureau of Municipal Affairs.*

March, 1919.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

#### SPANISH INFLUENZA FAST DISAPPEARING

Spanish influenza is fast disappearing from the Province, as indicated by the decrease in deaths for the month of March. Since the first of October the epidemic has been either the primary or contributory cause of nearly 10,000 deaths in the Province. It will be observed, in the deaths for March, pneumonia caused 133 more deaths than Spanish influenza.

#### DEATHS BY MONTHS.

October .....	3,015
November .....	2,608
December .....	1,568
January .....	1,512
February .....	812
March (Influenza, 285; Pneumonia, 418) .....	703

Cities and towns reporting the most deaths for March:—

Toronto 56, Hamilton 29, London 4, Sault Ste. Marie 10, Ottawa 8, St. Catharines 7, Woodstock 5, Fort William 17, St. Thomas 2, Chatham 2, Sarnia 3, Stratford 4, Niagara Falls 3, Sudbury 2, Mattawa 2, Timmins 2, Wallaceburg 2, Paris 3, Chesley 2, Carleton Place 2, Hastings Village 2, Port Dover 4, Oshawa 2, Lancaster 2, Windsor 11, Vankleek Hill 4.



## CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Cases and deaths from communicable diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of March, 1919, are as follows:

The reports of Secretaries of Local Boards of Health for the month of March show scarlet fever and diphtheria prevail to a much greater extent than in the corresponding month of 1918. The cities where the increase for the last few months in diphtheria is most noticeable are Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor. Scarlet fever also has been prevalent in Fort William for some weeks. The Provincial Board of Health has distributed free of charge where diphtheria prevails, 25,946,000 units of antitoxin at a cost of \$3,891.00. The number of deaths from all causes reported by the undertakers is 2,895.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	March—1919		March—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	39	1	47	1
Scarlet Fever.....	445	10	339	9
Diphtheria.....	413	48	347	23
Measles.....	39	0	1,256	15
Whooping Cough.....	69	4	259	2
Typhoid Fever.....	13	3	27	4
Tuberculosis.....	242	196	101	71
Infantile Paralysis.....	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	18	12	17	10
Meningitis.....	15	15	0	0
	1,293	289	2,393	135

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health are as follows:—

	Cases, March, 1919.	February, 1919.
Syphilis .....	97	85
Gonorrhoea .....	183	153
Chancroid .....	4	5
	284	243

*Note.*—Hereditary Syphilis caused 5 deaths of babies under 5 months old.

## SMALLPOX CASES FOR MARCH

Toronto .....	1
Ottawa .....	16
Belleville .....	1
Port Dover .....	4
Milton .....	1
Cobalt .....	1
Wilmot Township .....	1
Moore Township .....	1
Hawkesbury E. ....	2
Hawkesbury Village .....	1
Westmeath Township .....	2
Rolph, etc. ....	4
Oliver Township .....	1
Ashfield .....	3



# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of February, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	14	7,752	5,652	2,100
Brant .....	12	10,686	9,086	1,600
Bruce .....	2	49	49	.....
Carleton .....	5	3,654	2,104	1,550
Ottawa City .....	42	22,083	14,201	7,882
Dufferin .....	5	2,245	1,745	500
Elgin .....	11	28,145	15,715	12,430
Essex .....	15	16,382	12,082	4,300
Frontenac .....	7	277	277	.....
Grey .....	9	717	717	.....
Haldimand .....	3	2,071	1,271	800
Halton .....	2	25	25	.....
Hastings .....	22	10,031	7,233	2,798
Huron .....	5	12,355	6,630	5,725
Kenora .....	1	3,500	3,500	.....
Kent .....	14	21,048	8,459	12,589
Lambton .....	8	3,101	2,751	350
Lanark .....	4	4,623	2,593	2,030
Leeds and Grenville .....	14	787	787	.....
Lennox and Addington .....	1	10	10	.....
Lincoln .....	7	419	419	.....
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	5	2,813	1,613	1,200
London City .....	10	998	998	.....
Muskoka .....	3	3,039	1,539	1,500
Nipissing .....	13	19,994	12,482	7,512
Norfolk .....	4	1,274	1,274	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	15	19,691	13,538	6,183
Ontario .....	10	4,039	2,201	1,838
Oxford .....	10	2,990	2,990	.....
Parry Sound .....	4	1,383	1,183	200
Peel .....	1	20	20	.....
Perth .....	6	881	341	540
Peterboro' .....	10	9,279	5,046	4,233
Prescott and Russell .....	7	526	513	7
Prince Edward .....	4	492	492	.....
Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew .....	5	973	973	.....
Simcoe .....	25	22,624	16,043	6,581
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	6,396	4,444	1,952
Sudbury .....	11	7,421	5,995	1,426
Temiskaming .....	3	1,704	1,704	.....
Thunder Bay .....	21	57,350	54,507	2,843
Victoria and Haliburton .....	7	1,091	791	300
Waterloo .....	7	1,963	1,388	575
Welland .....	27	46,297	28,977	17,320
Wellington .....	9	2,603	1,483	1,120
Wentworth .....	3	2,044	644	1,400
Hamilton City .....	34	5,973	5,798	75
York .....	20	18,871	10,482	8,389
Toronto City .....	223	104,070	91,244	12,826
Totals .....	708	496,753	364,109	132,644

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655	686	736,529	543,681	192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861							
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616							
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251							
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329							
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922							
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421							
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837							
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697							
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	687	829,127	677,892	151,235							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	666	618,516	482,782	135,734							
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,588	14,856,329	9,612,305	5,244,024							
Total for 2 ms.	1,818	2,137,788	1,639,548	498,240	1,777	2,343,130	1,897,009	446,121	1,394	1,233,282	907,790	325,492			

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of February, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	42	\$ 36,469	\$ 29,820	\$ 6,649
2	Conflagration .....	31	20,051	12,856	7,695
3	Electricity .....	16	6,693	6,082	611
4	Explosions .....	49	21,739	12,024	9,715
5	Exposure .....	2	20,751	20,751	.....
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....	24	34,074	26,157	7,917
7	Friction .....	18	2,215	2,215	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	7	731	731	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	3	76	76	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	6	8,345	7,255	1,090
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	9	8,161	6,111	2,050
12	Incendiarism .....	114	12,215	11,290	925
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	3	63	63	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	7	569	569	.....
15	Matches .....	24	6,521	5,514	1,007
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	26	14,912	10,609	4,303
17	Open Fires .....	2	3,012	3,012	.....
18	Open Lights .....	39	66,394	55,194	11,200
19	Petroleum and its products .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	38	11,052	6,892	4,160
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	7	44,069	20,888	23,121
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	1	1,107	1,107	.....
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	123	110,111	79,181	30,930
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	61	52,288	33,027	19,261
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	56	15,195	13,185	2,010
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals .....	708	496,753	364,109	132,644

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of February, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	5	\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	17	44,572	26,592	17,980
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	25	25	.....
54	Churches .....	3	702	702	.....
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	489	149,619	107,398	42,221
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	1	47,000	47,000	.....
58	Dwellings .....	1	50	50	.....
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	8	2,550	1,525	1,025
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	8	1,671	1,671	.....
61	Garages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....



## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of February, 1919.—  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....		\$	\$	\$
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	21	5,350	4,450	900
65	(Summer only).....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores.....	84	88,899	61,261	27,638
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	6	4,420	2,600	1,820
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	29	136,541	100,021	36,520
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	1	42	42	
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	5	4,777	4,757	20
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	3	590	565	25
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts...	1	90	90	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	20	8,570	4,380	4,190
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	155	155	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	3	905	600	305
	Totals.....	708	496,753	364,109	132,644

## FEBRUARY FIRE RECORD

It is especially gratifying to be able to present a report for the month of February showing a substantial reduction in the number of fires reported and a remarkable reduction of the amount of the fire waste of the month. It is smaller in amount than any one month of the year since our Statistical System was established, except the month of September, 1918, and for a winter month, the showing is nothing short of being truly wonderful.

A glance over Statement No. 2 will show that causes of fires common to the winter months are still responsible for the largest number and extent of the loss, and especially does Cause No. 15 (that is to say, matches) stand out prominently. This particular point is further emphasized in a special note.

For six consecutive months we have shown a continuous reduction in number and amount of loss, consideration being given in the latter statement to the unusual fire in the Chemical Plant at Trenton in the month of October, which involved an amount of \$2,800,000.00, without any insurance. The cessation of work in munition plants has without doubt removed the conspicuous hazard of the last four years, and happily the anticipation of numerous fires because of the cessation of work in these plants has not taken place.

As mentioned in recent Bulletins, there is no doubt that the open winter has had considerable influence upon our fire record, but we also venture to hope, not, however, without some trepidation, that the propaganda of fire prevention is beginning to show satisfactory results.

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR FEBRUARY, 1919.

County	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
*Thunder Bay.....	Port Arthur Elevator Co., Port Arthur...	47,000 00	21
York.....	W. C. Hunt Factory, Toronto.....	24,954 00	26
" .....	Symphonola Co's. Factory, Toronto .....	20,000 00	24

\* This estimate is likely to be materially reduced owing to special conditions arising from the demolition of the building in which the fire took place being in progress.

## CAUSES OF FIRES NOS. 22 and 23.

Owing to the difficulty in assigning fires from sparks into two classes (as we have attempted to do), we have decided to combine Classes 22 and 23, and hereafter both causes will be assimilated in one result.

**A Clear Case of Spontaneous Combustion**

At the annual convention of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies held in Toronto in February, the Fire Marshal asked the question if anyone present believed that spontaneous combustion in hay in the month of February was possible, and there was prompt ridicule and repudiation of such a possibility. The Fire Marshal then read the report of a fire that occurred on February 5th, 1919, in the barn of Harry Patterson, of Peterboro County, which involved a loss of \$8,500, with insurance of \$4,700, and the memo. as then read is now reproduced herein for general information. The statements following are from sworn evidence before the investigating Deputy:

*Owner's Statement:*

Two weeks before the fire happened, he put into the barn two stacks of hay containing about 25 tons. One of the stacks was wet, the other dry. Had a small quantity of old hay in the mow, and he put the wet hay on top, then spread the dry hay on top of the wet hay. He was not in the barn after that till the morning of the fire, though his hired man was in every day to throw down feed. The barn was not ventilated. There was a ventilator on barn until last fall, when a strong wind blew it off, taking a part of the roof with it. When repairing he did not replace the ventilator, but boarded and shingled over the place where it was.

*Hired Man's Statement:*

After breakfast on the morning of the fire Mr. Patterson and I went to the barn to remove the gasoline tank from the engine to be cleaned. There was no gasoline in it. We came out of the barn; Mr. Patterson closed the doors, took the tank to the house to clean it, and I went down to the stable under the barn to see the cows and clean the stable. We did not use any light; I did not smoke nor did I carry matches. (The owner makes the same sworn statement.)

I was shoving the manure carrier out through the door when I heard a funny noise and a crackling sound. I turned around and saw burning hay dropping down beside the back wall. It came through the space above.

I had not been in the hay mow that morning, but fed the cattle with the hay that I had thrown out of mow the morning before. I noticed the hay was hot when I threw it down—I had found the hay hot several mornings before when taking it out of the mow, but I did not think anything about it.

*Conclusion of Owner:*

After thinking of how the fire could have happened, I am of the opinion that it was caused in some way by the hay getting overheated.

**Big Reduction in January and February Fires**

In the months of January and February, 1919, there were 1,394 fires, with a loss of \$1,233,282, compared with the months of January and February, 1918, in which there were 1,777 fires, causing a loss of \$2,343,130. This record shows that the number of fires which occurred in January and February, 1919, were 22 per cent. less in number than those of the same period in 1918, and figures for the same period show that the amount of loss was reduced by over 47 per cent. These results are particularly gratifying to those interested in Fire Prevention work, especially coming as they do during two of the heaviest winter months.

The reduction in the number of fires during January and February, 1919, over the same period in 1917, is 23 per cent.

## Fire Waste in Industrial and Manufacturing Establishments

*One-fifth of one per cent. of the number of fires caused thirty-nine per cent. of the total loss.*

During the year 1918 there were 9,588 fires in Ontario, causing a loss of \$14,856,329, constituting a daily bonfire of more than \$40,000 worth of merchandise, produce and buildings.

This enormous number means that a fire occurred on an average every hour of the day and night. Analyzing the cause of this great loss and preventable waste, we find that of the twenty-seven classifications under which the cause of fires are distributed there were 475 fires during the year in Manufacturing and Industrial Plants. The loss sustained in this particular classification from the 475 fires (less than five per cent. of the total number of all causes) amounted to \$7,264,473, which is 49 per cent. of the total loss for the year in the Province.

Analyzing this particular classification further, we find that twenty fires, or *one-fifth of one per cent. of the total number* for the year, caused a loss of \$5,790,557, or 39 per cent. of the total fire waste. We are thus enabled to clearly define the cause of the great fire waste of Ontario, which is a very serious reflection on the precautionary measures taken to avoid fires by our Captains of Industry.

Cleanliness, Order and Forethought, with systematic inspection, capable watchmen, automatic sprinklers and other simple preventive means would do much to reduce this enormous waste to a minimum.

## Twenty per cent. Decrease in Number of Fires during the Last Six Months

It is a noteworthy fact that the number of fires and amount of losses in the Province of Ontario during the first eight months of 1918 were much greater than during the corresponding period of 1917. It is equally remarkable that the records show that since the Fire Prevention Propaganda was launched last August by Premier Hearst, the number of fires has been greatly reduced.

During the six months from September, 1918, to February, 1919, inclusive, there were 3,913 fires as compared with 4,836 in the same period, 1917 to 1918, showing a reduction of 923 fires, or 20 per cent.

These results are very encouraging and should inspire those who are interested in Fire Prevention work to strive for greater results in the future.

Chapters of the Ontario Fire Prevention League are being organized in different cities of the Province and it is confidently hoped that in time to come when the Province is thoroughly organized we shall be able to show enormous economic savings for the people.

## Matches Cause 114 Fires in February

Of the twenty-seven classifications into which the cause of fires are divided, that under matches still continues to head the list. Out of a total number of 708 fires in the Province of Ontario during the month of February, 114 fires, or 16 per cent., were caused by carelessness with matches or children playing with them.

Outside of general careless habits on the part of the public, it is a difficult problem to solve when one tries to find out the direct reason for so many fires caused by matches. In discussing the matter with smokers who are in the habit of using a great many matches, it has been stated repeatedly that the quality of the matches now being sold is very inferior to those formerly made. The wood of the match, it is claimed, is rough and brittle and the heads fly off. Several instances have recently been drawn to our attention in which boxes of matches in men's pockets have ignited. If there is any deterioration in the quality of the materials that are being put into the matches manufactured to-day which add to the fire menace of the country it is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately stopped. The manufacturers of matches should be the first to see to it that their business and reputations do not suffer by foisting upon the public inferior and dangerous matches.

Strike-anywhere matches are at best dangerous, and the public is cautioned against buying inferior brands when it is found that the heads fly off or the sticks break when striking the match. It is best to buy "safety" matches, the kind that strike-on-the-box only.



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



APRIL, 1919



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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Printed and Published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

## ONTARIO MOTION PICTURE BUREAU

Two years ago, with a shrewd realization of the important influence which the motion picture might be made to exercise in entertaining and pleasantly instructing the public as to the progress and resources of Ontario, the Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario organized a Motion Picture Bureau.

Since its organization the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau has been quietly and effectively developed until today—and this will no doubt astonish a great many people—it has over 200 first-class films, covering 82 different subjects, appearing daily before large audiences throughout Ontario as well as in a number of places outside of Canada. Already over 700,000 persons (mainly rural residents), have enjoyed these admirable pictures during the past year. Moreover, arrangements are being perfected whereby during the next twelve months a leading motion picture company will release two films per month in between three and four hundred Canadian picture theatres from Atlantic to Pacific.

### WIDE SCOPE OF THE PICTURES.

The following summary will show the scope of the Ontario Government's motion pictures at the beginning of February, 1919:

Department of Public Highways .....	7 films	shown	114 times
Department of Public Works .....	1 "	"	36 "
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines ..	4 "	"	69 "
Department of Agriculture .....	70 "	"	1,719 "
	<hr/> 82		<hr/> 1,938

### MANY NEW FILMS IN PREPARATION.

The Department of Agriculture has utilized its 47 District Representatives—each of whom is furnished with a motion picture equipment complete even down to a storage battery for its own power when necessary—in presenting the pictures to the people nearly 2,000 times, interspersed with reels of approved comedy, drama or travelogue by way of diversion. Other Departments of the Ontario Government are planning to use the films to a greater extent in educational work, and fully thirty new films on various subjects are now in course of preparation. Among them will be included the activities of the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission, Butter Making, Pulp and Paper Manufacture, Fish Hatcheries, etc.

### INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT FILMS.

The motion picture enterprise of the Ontario Government has proved to be an unqualified success even though still in its infancy. Demands for the films come from all quarters, not only in Ontario and in distant provinces, but from the United States. Public entertainment houses take them eagerly. Schools, colleges, social organizations both local and national, agricultural societies, etc., apply for them. For example, Ontario films have been sent to the Provincial Highway Board of Nova Scotia; to the Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York, for use in its military camps and in its Khaki University Overseas. Five portable machines, with 28 reels, covering 22 subjects, are already in use at the Canadian Khaki University, London, England. At the Canadian Camp Dinner, in New York City, one of the Ontario Government films featuring Algonquin Park, Muskoka and Lake of Bays, was shown to an enthusiastic audience of nearly 600 guests. A short time ago one of the acknowledged attractions of a leading motion picture theatre in Toronto was a film showing the making of maple sugar in an Ontario sugar bush.

Not only have Ontario Government films been shown to over 200 organizations, farmers' clubs, women's institutes, dairy and horticultural associations, motor leagues, teachers' conventions, etc., etc., but they have aided in various war loan campaigns. At fairs and exhibitions they were also prominent. "The Great Clay Belt," "Ontario Fisheries," "Fish as Food," and "Bread Making" were some Ontario Government films shown at the fairs held in Toronto, Ottawa, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Guelph, Kemptville and Oakville. At Child Welfare gatherings they have been most effective. The bureau will lend its films to responsible persons free of cost, except for carriage both ways.

#### SOME OF THE PICTURED SUBJECTS.

A few of the titles of the films will give an indication of the wide scope and interest of the scenes depicted:

Potatoes for Profit.	Home Nursing.
Forcing Lettuce.	How to Sharpen a Saw.
Pruning Apple Trees.	Winter Scenes in Ontario.
Wintering Bees—Handling of Bees.	The Split-log Drag.
Spraying Fruit Trees.	What's Under the Fleece?
Rearing Chickens.	Medical School Inspection.
Conformation of Holstein Cow.	Why Not Use a Tractor?
Home Canning of Vegetables.	Farmerettes.
The Rural School Fair.	Trip Through Niagara Peninsula.
Construction of Macadam Road, Concrete Road, Tar Macadam Road.	Cement on the Farm.
Horse Parade.	Uses of Dripping in the Home.
Cheese-Making, Butter-Making.	Making "News Print" in North Ontario.
Community Canning Centre.	The Pulp Industry.
O.A.C. and Macdonald Institute.	Travelogue West of Sudbury.
Farm Drainage.	Ontario Fisheries.
Plowing Match.	Fish Hatcheries and Haunts.
Care of Farm Machinery.	Temagami Reserve.
Farm Water Supply and Sewage.	T. and N. O. Railway.
Milking Machine.	How a Settler Locates His Land.
Fire Protection in Northern Ontario.	Building a Settler's House.
Mining in North Ontario.	Clearing Land.
Reforestation.	Stumping in New Ontario.
Mineral Wealth of Ontario.	Settler's in Various Stages.
A Women's Institute.	Pioneer Life: The Hard Side, The Social Side, The Woman's Side,
The Fall Fair.	The Agricultural Representative,
The Gasoline Engine.	The Women's Institute.
Cooking Fish.	Vocational Training in Ontario.
Preparation of Fowl for Cooking.	
Lighting of Stables.	

The possibilities of the motion picture as a means of entertainment, instruction and advertisement are boundless, and the policy of the Ontario Government is steadily to broaden the scope and develop the efficiency of its Motion Picture Bureau which has already accomplished such good work at this early stage in its career.

#### FILMS PRODUCED WITH GREAT CARE.

It is practically impossible for any person to see one of the Ontario Government films without deriving both educational benefit and mental entertainment therefrom. The greatest care and study is used in selecting the subject matter and producing the original pictures. No picture is released for presentation unless it is mechanically perfect and its details fully approved by the Government authorities. The titles and legends are excellently worded, and an occasional flash of humour brightens up the pictures acceptably. The pictures are naturally very popular in the rural communities remote from the towns, and the Director of the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau receives some amusing reports of the late hours caused by the popularity of the films.



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## MARCH STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of March, 1919, with that of March, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$10,134 72	\$13,854 38
March 8th to 14th .....	10,445 03	13,415 88
March 15th to 21st .....	12,122 45	15,941 74
March 22nd to 31st .....	18,701 77	24,983 08
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$51,403 97	\$68,195 08

Increase for March, 1919, \$16,791.11 or 32.6%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$42,925 57	\$37,083 08
March 8th to 14th .....	48,573 10	37,400 10
March 15th to 21st .....	53,328 05	36,622 96
March 22nd to 31st .....	70,057 42	55,409 73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$214,884 14	\$166,515 87

Decrease for March, 1919, \$48,368.27, or 22.5%.

Total decrease for passenger and freight, \$31,577.16 or 11.86%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

March 1st to 7th .....	3,124 cords
March 8th to 14th .....	2,754 "
March 15th to 21st .....	3,193 "
March 22nd to 31st .....	4,640 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	13,711 "

This pulpwood destined to Thorold, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Merriton, Ont., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Brownville, Fort Edward, Cadyville, Ticonderoga, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls and Watertown, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent a decrease of 1,483 cords or 9.8% over previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
March 1st to 7th .....	138 tons	1,271 tons
March 8th to 14th .....	234 "	1,514 "
March 15th to 21st .....	62 "	1,246 "
March 22nd to 31st .....	217 "	2,072 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	651 "	6,103 "

This represents an increase of 79 tons, or 13% woodpulp; and an increase of 749 tons, or 14% paper.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed via Canadian National Railways, and Cochrane, consisted of fish, meat, hides, livestock, grain and grain products; lumber, pulpwood and other forest products, and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 381 cars, a daily average of 12.3 cars, and a decrease of 34.65%, as compared with previous month.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via the North Bay-Cochrane route, consisted of furniture, paints, oils, glass, hardware and various iron and steel articles; automobiles and various vehicles; farm implements and machinery; tires, canned goods, groceries and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 418 cars, a daily average of 13.5 cars and a decrease of 5.27% from previous month.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date, February 28th, 1919, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-nine thousand, four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$99,446.50) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

## AMENDMENTS TO ONTARIO HOUSING ACT, 1919.

The following amendments have been made to this Act:

- 11 (a) In a city having a population of not less than 100,000, the cost of a house and the land on which it is erected may exceed \$3,600, but shall not exceed \$4,000, but this section shall not come into force or take effect until it has been approved by the Governor-General in Council of Canada.
- 11 (b) In particular cases or in any particular municipality, with the approval of the Director, the cost of a house and the land on which it is erected may exceed \$3,600, but shall not exceed \$4,500, where such house is constructed with walls of brick, hollow-tile, stone or concrete, and roofing of fire-proof materials.

## MANY TOWNS CO-OPERATING.

Considerable interest is being taken in the Housing Scheme throughout the Province. The following municipalities have passed the necessary by-laws bringing them under the provisions of the Act:

Cochrane.  
Elmira.  
Ford City.  
Fort William.  
Galt.  
Hespeler.  
Ingersoll.  
Leamington.  
London.  
Madoc.

Neebing Township.  
New Toronto.  
Oshawa.  
Ottawa.  
Palmerston.  
Perth.  
Port Credit.  
Port Dalhousie.  
Point Edward.  
Richmond Hill.

Sandwich.  
Sarnia.  
Sault Ste. Marie.  
St. Catharines.  
Sturgeon Falls.  
Sudbury.  
Trenton.  
Windsor.  
Woodstock.

## REPORTS BEING DISTRIBUTED.

The report of the Ontario Housing Committee has been distributed. Copies can be obtained from J. A. Ellis, Esq., Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

A report of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs *re* Housing, including the *Housing Act*, Rules and Regulations, Housing Standards, provisions to be considered, and forms, is being issued. Copies of this can also be obtained upon application to J. A. Ellis.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH  
FOR APRIL, 1919

The New Regulations recently passed by the Provincial Board of Health require Influenza, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Trench Fever, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever and Dysentery (both Bacillary and Amoebic) to be reported weekly by Local Boards with the other communicable diseases on forms supplied by the Provincial Board. The first cases and deaths under the new regulations have been received, and will be seen in the Comparative Table.

It will be observed that cases of Smallpox are 7 less than in April, 1918, and are spread over 11 municipalities. The reports of Scarlet Fever cases show 53 less, with 9 fewer deaths. The returns of Diphtheria gives 145 fewer cases, with 8 more deaths, which would indicate the disease is of a more virulent type than in the corresponding month of 1918.

The Provincial Board distributed 21,557,000 units of antitoxin during the month to places where the disease existed.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA FAST DISAPPEARING

It is satisfactory to know from reports received for April the epidemic of influenza that has caused so many deaths in the Province for the last six months is disappearing very fast, as the marked decrease in deaths for April would indicate. During the earlier months of the outbreak the deaths were in the thousands, and for the last month they have diminished to 137 for influenza and 341 for pneumonia. The deaths for March were 285 from influenza and 418 from pneumonia. The deaths from all causes reported by the undertakers are 2,510.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY LOCAL  
BOARDS OF HEALTH

Diseases	April—1919		April—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	32	.....	39	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	330	7	383	16
Diphtheria.....	204	30	349	22
Measles.....	53	2	1,461	11
Whooping Cough.....	48	3	240	4
Typhoid Fever.....	10	3	38	5
Tuberculosis.....	191	152	187	122
Infantile Paralysis.....	.....	.....	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	12	12	17	12
Meningitis.....	20	18	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	6	2	.....	.....
“ Influenzal “.....	1	1	.....	.....
	907	230	2,716	193



# VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

	April, 1919.	March, 1919.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	110	97
Gonorrhoea .....	139	183
Chancroid .....	3	4
	252	284

NOTE.—Syphilis caused 4 deaths, 2 adults and 2 babies.

## SMALLPOX CASES REPORTED FOR APRIL, 1919

Cobalt .....	12
Brantford .....	2
Ottawa .....	2
Wallaceburg .....	2
Dunbigh, A. & A. ....	3
Hawkesbury .....	1
Hawkesbury E. ....	1
Locheil .....	4
Bucke .....	1
Coleman .....	3
Westmeath .....	1
Teeswater .....	1
	33

Indian reservation—several cases.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR 1918

The report of the Board for 1918 presented to the Legislature and now being printed affords some very interesting information.

#### INCREASE IN COMPENSATION.

The average daily amount of compensation awarded during the year was \$11,600, as against a daily average of \$9,071 during 1917. The increase in amount of compensation which up to the present has taken place each year since the commencement of the Act has been owing not only to increased industrial activity but also to increased wages.

Following is the total amount awarded each year:

In 1918 .....	\$3,514,648 47
In 1917 .....	2,913,085 81
In 1916 .....	2,011,468 94
In 1915 .....	893,321 12

In 1918, \$369,346.37 and in 1917, \$167,028.14, was also paid for medical aid.

#### ACCIDENTS COMPENSATED DURING 1918.

The total number of accidents in which compensation or medical aid was paid during 1918, was 40,930, of which 382 were death cases; 2,549 permanent disability; 25,446 temporary disability, and 12,553 cases in which medical aid but no compensation was paid.

The average number of cheques per day issued for compensation was 248, and for medical aid 139.

The average amount of compensation per accident was about \$115, and the average amount of medical aid per accident was about \$11.

The estimated number of full year workers covered by Schedule 1 of the Act during 1918, was 330,000, and the estimated pay roll over \$300,000,000.

#### STATISTICS CONCERNING ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN.

As the disability arising from accidents in many cases continues into the following year the last year for which statistics are complete is 1917. These show that the average time loss for temporary disability cases was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  working days, and for permanent disability cases  $74\frac{1}{4}$  days. The total time loss was 565,526 days.

Over 74 per cent. of the temporary disability cases involved disability not exceeding four weeks; nearly 62 per cent. did not exceed three weeks; and nearly 38 per cent. did not exceed two weeks.

Of the injured workers less than five per cent. were females; about 55 per cent. were married; about 75 per cent. were of British allegiance and about 25 per cent. foreign; of the foreign allegiance the leading nationalities in order were Austrians, Italians, Russians, and citizens of the United States. The average weekly wages of the injured workers was \$19.06, and the average age 34.07 years.

#### CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

The tabulation of the causes of accidents makes an interesting study and may be of very material assistance to both workmen and employers toward avoiding such accidents in the future. Mechanical causes were responsible for 31.70 per cent. of all accidents. Among these the following were the chief contributories: saws, 892, of which 3 were death cases; planers, jointers and edgers, 260; shapers, moulders and heaters, 121; lathes, 891; presses, 813; abrasive wheels, 781; belts, pulleys, chains and sprockets, 390, of which 7 were fatal cases; shafting, couplings, set screws, etc., 75, of which 6 were fatal cases; and hoisting apparatus, 785.

Hot and inflammable substances caused 1,018 accidents; falling objects, 1,256, and the handling of objects, including loading, carrying, rolling, piling, etc., caused 7,083 accidents; falling of the workmen caused 2,627; runaway animals caused 98.

It is very evident that a very large percentage of the accidents that happen could be prevented by a little care on the part of those concerned.

#### LOW RATE OF ASSESSMENTS.

Notwithstanding that it has been a time of increased cost in almost every direction, and notwithstanding the addition to the Act of medical aid, the rates of assessment continue to be exceedingly low—much lower than generally prevail in other places, and lower, it is believed, than anyone felt possible when the Act was going into effect. The average rate for 1918 was \$1.09.

This favorable showing is due to the system of collective liability which eliminates profits, to the fact that the greater part of the cost of administration is borne by the Province, and to the care used in administration and in avoiding improper payments, though giving the workman the full measure of compensation to which he is entitled.

Out of a total assessment of nearly three million dollars issued during 1918, only \$16,216, or about one-half of one per cent. remained, on the first of March of the present year, still to be collected.

#### ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

The total administration expenses of the Board during 1918, amounted to \$152,235.82, toward which the Province contributed \$100,000, in addition to paying the Commissioners' salaries and providing office accommodation.

The part of the cost of administration borne by employers in Schedule 1 during the year amounted to 1.55 per cent. of the assessments received, or 1.47 per cent. of the compensation and medical aid awarded during the year. As compared with this the expense ratio borne by employers in Ohio is computed to be 3.50; in New York, 37.50, and in Michigan, 44.00.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT.

Important amendments to the Act were made at the session of the Legislature just closed.

The monthly pensions for widows and children are increased from \$20 to \$30 and from \$5 to 7.50, respectively, where the 55 per cent. of average earnings permits of this, and the widow is not in any event to receive less than \$20 a month. The maximum for all dependants is raised from \$40 to \$60. The former flat allowance was less adequate under present conditions than when the Act was passed in 1914. The increase in wages automatically increased workmen's compensation while leaving the widows' allowance the same.

Medical aid is now to be provided as long as necessary instead of for a period not exceeding one month. The former provision introduced two years ago was to some extent tentative, and experience justifies the change. Though the number of them is very much less, the workmen who are laid up more than a month need help more than those laid up for a shorter time. It is also made clear that the employer is to furnish to an injured workman in need of it the necessary ambulance or transportation to doctor, hospital or home.

It is specifically provided that residents of enemy countries or of countries failing to establish peaceful relations with the Empire are not to be entitled to compensation. This provision is to be retroactive.

After first January next, in industries under Part I of the Act, persons engaged in clerical work to be considered workmen and to be covered whether exposed to the particular hazards of the industry or not. Though the risk of accident to such persons is not great, there seems no reason why they should not be compensated when accidents do happen to them. It was also a matter of very great difficulty and often of much controversy to determine who were and who were not excluded by the former provision.

In industries under the Act there was often difficulty in the case of workmen of contractors, the contractor failing to furnish pay roll to the Board or the workmen failing to get compensation because the contractor's work was not in itself of a kind that was covered by the Act though the industry of the principal from whom he had the contract was covered. Following more or less similar provisions elsewhere, it is now provided that the workmen of such contractors are to be deemed to be the workmen of the principal for the purposes of compensation and assessment. Unless and until the contractor is assessed or brought under the Act. The principal, however, is to be entitled to reimbursement from the contractor for any liability which the contractor should have discharged.

Formerly the Board had no authority in railway and other Schedule 2 cases to direct a lump sum advance for purchase of an artificial limb or to meet other present needs of an injured workman. This is now remedied so that the same practice can be followed as in Schedule 1 cases.

In the case of industries excluded by number limit the right is now given to any workman of the employer to elect in the same way as the employer may do himself to have the industry brought under the provisions of the Act. It is only to a limited number of industries that the number limit applies, among the chief things affected by this provision being repair shops, blacksmith shops, dairies, bakeries, confectioneries, power laundries, street cleaning, threshing, ensilage, cutting telephone systems, and mining.

It is also provided that the number limit exclusion is not in any case to apply to Schedule 2 industries.

## THE WORKING OF THE ACT.

The Act has now passed the experimental stage. There is no longer controversy as to the soundness of the principles upon which it is based, and in its practical working out it has probably exceeded the expectations even of its authors.

The features of first importance are general protection to the workman for all accidents in his employment, limitation of payment by the employer as nearly as possible to what actually goes to the workman, elimination of litigation with its annoyance and expense, and expeditious payment of benefits directly into the hand of the workman or his dependants. Thanks to the simplicity of the Act and the procedure followed in its administration, and to the assistance of those concerned, claims are disposed of with a speed and inexpensiveness which are not possible under other laws.



## SOME COMMENTS FROM WORKMEN.

" I wish to thank you for your prompt payments and for your prompt settlement for my injuries."

---

" Yours of the 22nd to hand advising me of your award of \$30 per month for myself and children. It will greatly assist me to raise and educate my children. I feel very grateful to the framers of this Act for their foresight in having this Act passed."

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" Now that I am able to write a little I desire to thank you for your promptness in sending my cheques. I miss my fingers very much but through the Compensation Act it has certainly helped me, as being a soldier for two years a little money now counts. Wishing you every success in your work."

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" I received your cheque for \$500, also for \$28 in settlement of my claim. By your Board acting on this claim the way they did and their promptness I am able to keep my family and home together. I wish to express my gratitude and thanks."

---

" Having recovered from my recent accident so I can do light work and not desiring any more compensation. Thanking you for your interest you took in my case and wishing you all success in your good work, I remain,"

---

" Received cheque for \$600, full payment for permanent partial disability. The Board has been a great help to me in my affliction. Keep up the good work."

---

## SOME COMMENTS FROM EMPLOYERS.

" While The Workmen's Compensation Board is costing us something more than it did under the old arrangement of insurance against accidents, yet we are much better pleased to work under the present conditions, especially as the money now goes in the right direction and is of some benefit to the workmen, and it does look to us that no matter how much a man may have been at fault in bringing the accident on himself he should be taken care of in some way and we appreciate what The Workmen's Compensation Board is doing."

---

" We must congratulate you upon the excellent record shown. We believe that the Act is working out to the satisfaction of the majority of the manufacturers in Ontario, and is by far a better plan than carrying this insurance in private companies since a much larger proportion of the rate paid by the manufacturer is used in the actual settlement of claims and not in the great overhead expense necessary with private companies."

---

" We must express to your Board our appreciation and satisfaction of the administration of The Workmen's Compensation Act. We think it is the best administered Act of its kind in North America. We recently have been doing some work at Dearborn, Michigan, for Mr. Henry Ford, and when we came to inquire into the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law we found it was a complicated proposition; one that



required the services of a lawyer to explain. The worst feature, however, is the fact that they charged us \$4.21 per \$100 of pay roll instead of \$1.50 which is the Ontario rate and the \$4.21 does not include any medical attention. You can depend on us to assist in every way to assure the proper administration of the Act."

"It is my desire to be put on your list among my workmen at a yearly wage of \$1,500. The Workmen's Compensation Act is one of the best Acts that was ever put through Parliament."

"I am very much pleased with the statement for 1918, which certainly shows that your Department is run on business principles and with marked economy. I have also been operating under the New York State Compensation Board and, while there may be some difference in the laws and the amount of compensation given, I do not think these are material, whereas the New York rate is anywhere from five to nine times as high as the Ontario rate and they also claim to be giving us insurance at actual cost."

## ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

The thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, up to December 31st, 1918, will shortly be issued and will give an interesting and comprehensive summary of the work of the Board for the past year.

The Preliminary part of the report gives a general survey of work accomplished and considerable detail appears in the appendix. There were 529 formal applications made to the Board in 1918, most of them being disposed of. The amount of revenue collected by the Board in Law Stamps amounted to \$3,939.

Among other things into which the Board inquired were seven financial bills introduced last session into the Legislature. There were also seven applications by cities, towns and villages for annexation of additional territory.

There were 74 applications to the Board in 1918 for the validation of municipal debentures involving a total of over \$5,273,000, in all but three of which the Board was able to give relief, and thus validating debentures under more than 37 by-laws affected by irregularities which would have otherwise have required special legislation. As an indication of the disposition of municipalities to avail themselves of the aid of the Board in this respect it is interesting to note that there has been an almost steady annual increase in the amount of debentures thus validated since the Board in 1908 passed \$840,000 worth of debentures.

During 1918, the Board disposed of nine assessment appeals affecting property valuations of over \$1,500,000.

Returns from railway companies under the jurisdiction of the Board show capital, assets, liabilities, etc., while the summary of railway accidents for 1918 shows that 22 persons were killed and 426 injured during the year. The fifth annual report of the Ontario Safety League is included in the appendix. Under the *Planning and Development Act* the Board considered 37 applications for approval of plans, and extensions to public utilities involving debentures amounting to almost \$2,000,000 were also approved.

### ONTARIO TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

One hundred and ninety-two applications under the provisions of the *Ontario Telephone Act* were dealt with by the Board during 1918, as compared with 157 during 1917. The number of telephone systems of which the Board has record is now six hundred and thirty telephone systems, operating approximately 90,000 telephones, and representing a capital investment of \$6,000,000.

# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR MARCH, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of March, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	11	3,736	2,460	1,276
Brant .....	9	1,800	1,800	.....
Bruce .....	6	1,538	1,538	.....
Carleton .....	17	36,085	19,302	16,783
Ottawa City .....	24	4,795	4,769	26
Dufferin .....	1	63	63	.....
Elgin .....	13	11,651	11,031	620
Essex .....	19	15,058	11,118	3,940
Frontenac .....	7	2,075	1,063	1,012
Grey .....	13	4,022	2,972	1,050
Haldimand .....	5	296	296	.....
Halton .....	3	5,364	3,250	2,114
Hastings .....	18	6,227	5,067	1,160
Huron .....	4	115	115	.....
Kenora .....	1	24	24	.....
Kent .....	6	8,553	1,653	6,900
Lambton .....	8	3,119	2,569	550
Lanark .....	2	1,414	1,414	.....
Leeds and Grenville .....	19	6,554	5,204	1,350
Lennox and Addington .....	6	3,760	2,004	1,756
Lincoln .....	12	20,748	12,836	7,912
Manitoulin .....	1	688	488	200
Middlesex .....	14	13,164	4,840	8,324
London City .....	10	2,387	1,587	800
Muskoka .....	4	2,900	2,300	600
Nipissing .....	8	1,599	1,149	450
Norfolk .....	9	1,852	1,302	550
Northumberland and Durham .....	17	14,487	9,473	5,014
Ontario .....	19	11,877	9,537	2,340
Oxford .....	16	3,437	3,372	65
Parry Sound .....	4	1,380	780	600
Peel .....	3	635	435	200
Perth .....	10	1,779	1,649	130
Peterboro' .....	10	8,880	5,580	3,300
Prescott and Russell .....	11	9,245	4,118	5,127
Prince Edward .....	7	8,124	5,429	2,695
Rainy River .....	4	2,748	2,507	241
Renfrew .....	14	1,196	1,016	180
Simcoe .....	28	67,516	31,784	35,732
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	18	3,852	2,752	1,100
Sudbury .....	14	94,490	90,770	3,720
Temiskaming .....	9	3,359	3,349	10
Thunder Bay .....	27	195,078	170,122	24,956
Victoria and Haliburton .....	7	2,337	1,655	682
Waterloo .....	5	143	143	.....
Welland .....	22	34,184	25,601	8,583
Wellington .....	3	53	53	.....
Wentworth .....	8	8,772	2,280	6,492
Hamilton City .....	44	7,588	6,117	1,471
York .....	25	32,851	22,688	10,163
Toronto City .....	257	122,193	115,131	7,062
Totals .....	832	795,791	618,555	177,236

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655	686	736,529	543,681	192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466	708	496,753	364,109	132,644
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861	832	795,791	618,555	177,236
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616				
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251				
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	687	829,127	677,892	151,235				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	666	618,516	482,782	135,734				
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,588	14,856,329	9,612,305	5,244,024				
Total for 3 ms.	2,583	3,282,161	2,525,674	756,487	2,589	3,194,300	3,634,318	559,982	2,226	2,029,073	1,526,345	502,728



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of March, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	48	\$ 27,765	\$ 15,803	\$ 11,962
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	42	12,124	8,688	3,436
4	Explosions .....	5	1,434	622	812
5	Exposure .....	46	41,323	30,261	11,062
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	3	3,905	3,905	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	27	7,464	5,859	1,605
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	9	835	185	650
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	5	562	562	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	7	6,003	3,093	2,910
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	5	1,059	1,059	
15	Matches .....	111	27,442	19,819	17,623
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	5	76	76	
17	Open Fires .....	2	44	44	
18	Open Lights .....	32	2,035	1,985	50
19	Petroleum and its products .....	24	6,807	5,921	886
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	6	1,073	1,071	2
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	33	6,110	5,332	778
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	88	66,048	46,378	19,670
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	9	22,676	17,852	14,824
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	1	75	75	
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	112	109,322	86,986	22,336
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	109	147,804	85,838	61,966
27	Unknown .....	103	303,805	277,141	26,664
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....				
	Totals .....	832	795,791	618,555	177,236

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of March, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	7	\$ 19,003	\$ 16,322	\$ 2,681
52	Barns (farm only) .....	37	62,391	39,338	23,053
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	5	4,992	3,792	1,200
55	Club Houses .....	1	450	450	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	160	160	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	563	183,718	122,727	60,981
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	2	158,890	139,890	19,000
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	500	500	
61	Garages .....	14	18,833	12,921	5,912
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	10	1,028	928	100

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of March, 1919.—

*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	3	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	9	38,087	36,767	1,320
65	“(Summer only).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	5	4,849	4,413	436
67	Mercantile Stores .....	92	174,534	114,242	60,292
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	3	74	74	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	32	34,718	33,958	760
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	1	47	47	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	6	528	528	.....
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	10	1,608	1,608	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	1	2,000	2,000	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	17	4,468	3,029	1,439
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	65	65	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	84,758	84,696	62
Total .....		832	795,791	618,555	177,236

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR MARCH, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Simcoe .....	Midland Stores Fire (March 23) .....	57,724	27
Sudbury .....	New American Hotel, Sudbury .....	36,617	28
“ .....	De Rosiers Block .....	27,367	26
Thunder Bay .....	Black's Elevator, Fort William .....	158,000	28
Toronto .....	Y.M.C.A. Canteen, Exhibition Building .....	65,000	28

## More Fires—Less Loss—in Month of March

During the month of March there was an increase of twenty fires over the corresponding month of 1918. This increase in number is somewhat mitigated by a reduction of \$55,379, in the total loss sustained, equal to six and one-half per cent.

Toronto appears to be the chief offender in causing the month's increase in number of fires. During March, 1919, there were 257 fires in the city, compared with 206 in March last year, an increase of fifty-one or over twenty-four per cent. The losses in Toronto this March were, however, less than they were a year ago by \$44,445, equal to more than twenty-six per cent.

Fires caused by carelessness with matches and children playing with matches continue to hold the leading place in our classification.

Every effort should be made by those reporting fires to state the “cause” of the fire. Even though it cannot be positively determined it is preferable to state the *probable cause* of fire rather than include it in the great “unknown.” It is very unsatisfactory to have the number of “unknown” fires increased from fifty-six in 1918 to 109 in March, 1919. This classification should be reduced rather than increased 95%.

The five principal fires for the month of March caused a loss of \$344,708, which is equal to more than 43% of the total loss for the month.

The fires in dwellings numbered 568 for the month, equal to 68% of the entire number which shows this classification to be exceeding the yearly average.

### Substantial Reduction in Fire Waste During First Quarter of this Year

The first quarter of 1919 shows on the whole very encouraging results for those interested in the work of fire prevention.

During the three months there has been a reduction of 363 fires, equal to 14%, compared with the corresponding period in 1918; and a reduction of \$1,165,227 in the amount of loss sustained. This means that the fire waste in the Province has been cut down by more than 36%.

### LESSON FROM INDIANA.

We quote in full a paragraph from the official organ of the Fire Marshal Association, *Fire Protection*, in its issue for the month of March, and the experience learned in the incident quoted should offer a salutary lesson to us in the Province of Ontario:

"Spontaneous combustion in a sweeping compound caused the complete destruction of the Union City, Ind., high school building, February 17, 1919. Four steel drums of a sweeping compound used by the janitor when sweeping floors were kept in one corner of the basement. The flames started from two open drums of this compound.

"The fire occurred about four o'clock in the afternoon while the teachers were in session on the second floor. The smoke was so thick by the time the fire was discovered that nearly all the teachers got away by using the fire escape, and more than one of them narrowly escaped death.

"*Oil Heating System Spreads Fire.*—The yellow and white pine in the building, with the oil floors and cork linoleum, burned like powder. The ventilators of the oil heating system conducted the flames all over the building immediately, and it was impossible to prevent the spread of the fire quickly enough to save the building.

"The state fire marshal of Indiana reported some time ago that not only school buildings but a number of the state institutions were using sweeping compounds, which it was claimed were non-inflammable, but which proved, upon investigation by the state fire marshal, to be easily ignited. The state fire marshal has ordered all state institutions to discontinue the use of these sweeping compounds."

### ENORMOUS FIRE WASTE IN 1918

The statistics for the year 1918, published in this issue of the BULLETIN, are now complete; they show some interesting facts regarding the enormous fire waste of the Province during the year.

The final report shows that the figures for the year are in excess of the estimate published in the January BULLETIN.

There is only a small difference in the amount of "insurance loss," but there is a difference of \$816,911 in the "fire loss," which makes the grand total for fire waste in the Province during the year \$15,673,240.

The loss not covered by insurance amounted to \$5,997,903. Nearly half of this vast sum was the result of the disasters at the British Chemical Plant in Trenton.

The difference in the figures reported in January and those of the final report illustrate some of the difficulties with which we have to contend—through insurance companies, adjusters, fire chiefs and municipal clerks not sending in promptly the "preliminary" and "adjusted" reports of fires, as required by law.

The difference in the final figures and those previously published regarding the total loss for the year are occasioned by the estimated reports being that much less than the adjusted reports and the latter not being received by us until after the individual month's report is made up and for which the twenty-five days leeway is always allowed.

In the March BULLETIN we analyzed some of the chief characteristics of the year's fires and losses. These results and deductions are not materially affected by the final figures.



## Statistics for 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance, for the year 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	140	590,782	527,517	63,265
Brant .....	133	75,137	60,502	14,635
Brace .....	132	99,871	67,538	32,333
Carleton .....	108	143,746	86,861	56,885
Ottawa City .....	326	181,936	170,673	11,263
Dufferin .....	36	29,408	13,573	15,835
Elgin .....	132	122,820	92,458	30,362
Essex .....	309	183,163	130,367	52,796
Frontenac .....	158	98,345	74,664	23,681
Grey .....	168	159,085	106,365	52,720
Haldimand .....	48	69,145	46,840	22,305
Halton .....	71	153,658	79,891	73,767
Hastings .....	271	3,177,094	274,156	2,902,938
Huron .....	128	50,086	39,038	11,048
Kenora .....	33	189,023	73,576	115,447
Kent .....	168	122,610	89,141	33,469
Lambton .....	166	97,485	54,940	42,545
Lanark .....	85	123,229	66,261	56,968
Leeds and Grenville .....	207	665,824	624,187	41,637
Lennox and Addington .....	68	49,839	26,838	23,001
Lincoln .....	154	152,006	100,735	51,271
Manitoulin .....	23	15,647	8,871	6,866
Middlesex .....	142	116,648	63,479	53,169
London City .....	242	192,359	164,159	28,200
Muskoka .....	64	54,085	23,958	30,127
Nipissing .....	112	102,983	71,253	31,730
Norfolk .....	75	87,088	44,879	42,209
Northumberland and Durham .....	192	163,775	114,811	53,964
Ontario .....	125	182,405	122,776	59,629
Oxford .....	113	196,005	160,341	35,664
Parry Sound .....	73	121,330	75,177	46,153
Peel .....	81	355,952	197,977	157,975
Perth .....	142	184,042	109,263	74,779
Peterboro .....	186	358,162	318,654	39,508
Prescott and Russell .....	122	114,579	57,160	57,419
Prince Edward .....	57	32,103	18,816	13,287
Rainy River .....	40	118,312	87,244	31,068
Renfrew .....	163	1,093,679	863,323	230,356
Simcoe .....	325	464,737	327,446	137,291
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	151	61,090	46,444	14,646
Sudbury .....	111	224,428	169,897	54,531
Temiskaming .....	126	191,436	125,766	65,670
Thunder Bay .....	169	139,893	118,387	21,506
Victoria and Haliburton .....	136	93,616	65,039	28,577
Waterloo .....	155	167,435	132,054	35,381
Welland .....	193	595,168	379,633	215,535
Wellington .....	172	351,012	256,060	94,952
Wentworth .....	77	88,688	47,637	41,051
Hamilton City .....	420	381,435	342,599	38,836
York .....	247	345,454	115,458	229,996
Toronto City .....	2,465	2,540,402	2,240,745	299,657
Totals .....	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Year of 1918.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, Overheated or defective .....	313	\$ 204,434	\$ 146,839	\$ 57,595
2	Conflagration .....	30	661,059	441,114	219,945
3	Electricity .....	463	667,938	516,864	151,074
4	Explosions .....	222	341,164	286,066	55,098
5	Exposure .....	776	120,726	870,395	250,331
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	21	2,822	2,767	55
7	Friction .....	51	337,627	260,409	77,218
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	184	60,661	49,852	10,809
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	126	62,703	56,062	6,641
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt—Ignition of ..	79	158,682	151,064	7,618
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	16	10,745	10,545	200
12	Incendiarism .....	83	243,409	262,756	80,653
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	2	5,848	2,111	3,737
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	1,223	547,263	383,521	163,742
15	Matches .....	991	552,404	340,859	211,545
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified. ....	99	2,825,764	15,802	2,809,962
17	Open Fires .....	76	14,661	11,691	2,970
18	Open Lights .....	442	104,825	89,522	15,303
19	Petroleum and its Products .....	377	214,187	141,691	72,496
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	65	47,008	24,798	22,210
21	Smoking, (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	416	368,988	298,614	70,374
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	878	776,414	417,315	359,099
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	156	1,407,295	1,248,309	158,986
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	9	69,181	67,756	1,425
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1,068	1,388,663	844,157	544,506
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their Pipes .....	1,574	3,378,769	2,734,458	644,311
27	Unknown .....				
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....				
	Total .....	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Year of 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	44	18,190	17,270	920
52	Barns (farm only) .....	833	1,136,506	768,700	467,806
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	2	2,892	2,892	.....
54	Churches .....	75	69,363	58,022	11,341
55	Club Houses .....	7	146,410	123,970	22,430
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	24	56,207	43,859	12,348
57	Cord Wood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	12	378,483	356,976	21,507
58	Dwellings .....	5,896	1,804,717	1,224,824	579,893
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	18	78,122	73,484	4,638
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	13	19,022	9,472	9,550
61	Garages .....	91	335,799	122,623	213,176
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	138	22,696	18,736	3,960

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			6	\$	\$
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls	32	38,627	23,691	14,936
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses	110	320,364	214,217	106,147
65	" " " (Summer only)				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards	10	14,680	7,745	6,935
67	Mercantile Stores	1,166	2,500,179	1,880,178	620,001
68	Office and Bank Buildings	89	62,804	49,512	13,292
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards	486	7,565,322	3,991,806	3,573,516
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums	8	7,227	4,172	3,055
71	Railway Risks, Steam and Electric	133	383,820	257,299	126,521
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries	84	137,450	98,786	38,664
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts	26	82,768	57,158	25,610
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)	325	217,067	157,173	59,894
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses	22	45,438	33,595	11,843
76	Miscellaneous—such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks	96	229,097	179,177	49,920
	Total	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Report of Director of Industrial and Technical Education, 1918.

Report of Women's Institutes, 1917 (Part I).

Appendix to Annual Report of Agricultural Societies, 1918.

Fourteenth Report of Bureau of Archives (Records of the Early Courts of Justice of Upper Canada).

Seventeenth Annual Report of T. and N. O. Railway Commission.

Report of Minister of Education for 1918.

Bulletin No. 268 (Farm Crops).

Bulletin No. 269 (Hay and Pasture Crops, Grasses, Clovers, etc.).

Crop Bulletin No. 138.

Provincial Board of Health Bulletin, Combating Lousiness among Soldiers and Civilians.

The Great War in Verse and Prose (Department of Education).

Report of Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, 1918.

Report *re* Housing, Including the Act, Rules and Regulations, Housing Standards, and Forms.

Summer Courses and Examinations in 1919 for Teachers.



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAY, 1919



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1919

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## (BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS)

### MANY MUNICIPALITIES ADOPT HOUSING ACT

The following 48 municipalities have passed the necessary By-laws bringing them under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act, 1919:

CITIES.	TOWNS.	VILLAGES.	TOWNSHIPS.
Windsor.	Sudbury.	Port Dalhousie.	Neebing.
Fort William.	Sandwich.	Madoc.	Brantford.
Galt.	Hespeler.	Port Credit.	West Oxford.
St. Catharines.	Ingersoll.	New Toronto.	Gloucester.
Sault Ste. Marie.	Oshawa.	Elmira.	
Ottawa.	Ford City.	Point Edward.	
Sarnia.	Cochrane.	Richmond Hill.	
Woodstock.	Trenton.	Fergus.	
London.	Sturgeon Falls.	Port McNicoll.	
Guelph.	Leamington.	Milverton.	
Niagara Falls.	Palmerston.	Beaverton.	
Brantford.	Perth.		
	Whitby.		
	Listowel.		
	Bridgeburg.		
	Thorold.		
	Mimico.		
	Walkerville.		
	Midland.		
	Arthur.		
	Port Colborne.		

About 500 plans have been approved by the Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, and in a considerable number of the above-mentioned municipalities houses are under construction.

The Director estimates that the loans required by these municipalities will aggregate nearly \$10,000,000.

About twenty municipalities are considering plans for acquiring land and erecting houses on a large scale. Some of them have already purchased land.

### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases Reported by Local Boards of Health for the Month of May, 1919.

It is most gratifying to know the deaths from influenza and pneumonia show a continued decrease for May. The deaths reported for the month are 355, and 76 of these occurred in some of the earlier months of the epidemic, but were not reported until the present month, which if deducted would make the actual number 279 compared with April, when 478 were returned. It will be observed in the Comparative Table of cases and deaths, influenza and acute influenzal pneumonia caused about the same number of deaths, while acute primary pneumonia caused three times as many as the two combined. Some of the Local Boards of Health reported cases of influenza, but no cases of the other were reported; and the deaths were chiefly reported by the undertakers.

The number of cases of smallpox show but little variation with that of last year, with the exception of an outbreak amongst the Indians of Walpole Island, Lambton County, where some 42 cases were reported, making the total 98, compared with 71 for May last year. Two deaths were reported from Harwich Township in Kent County. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are more prevalent in the Province than in the corresponding month of last year; the latter causing 12 more deaths. The most marked



decrease in any of the diseases is in measles, when only 43 cases were reported, compared to 1,935 for May, 1918.

The Medical Officers of Health reported 20 fewer cases of venereal diseases than in April last.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR MAY, 1919.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Diseases	May—1919		May—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	98	2	71	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	391	7	324	6
Diphtheria.....	264	26	193	14
Measles .....	34	.....	1,935	12
Whooping Cough .....	46	8	251	8
Typhoid.....	18	6	27	4
Tuberculosis.....	233	188	209	124
Infantile Paralysis.....	.....	.....	6	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	12	11	13	6
Influenza.....	188	45	.....	.....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	.....	266	.....	.....
	1,284	603	3,029	176

NOTE.—The last three diseases were not reported last year.

## Venereal diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health:

	Cases.	
	May, 1919.	April, 1919.
Syphilis .....	98	110
Gonorrhœa .....	129	139
Chancroid .....	5	3
	232	252

## SMALLPOX CASES FOR MAY, 1919.

The following places reported the disease:

Guelph .....	4
Guelph Township .....	1
Belleville .....	3
Biscotasing .....	10
Gowganda .....	6
Harwich Township .....	14
Walpole Island (Indians) .....	42
Ottawa .....	1
Rodney .....	3
Tilbury East .....	1
Denbigh A. & A. ....	3
Port Dover .....	4
Rockland .....	2
Westmeath .....	2
Cobalt .....	2

NOTE.—The Township of Sombra, Lambton County, reported 52 cases dating back to October last but not included in the cases for May.

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## APRIL STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of April, 1919, with that of April, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$12,530 42	\$20,717 52
April 8th to 14th .....	13,283 97	18,442 33
April 15th to 21st .....	13,096 56	17,446 55
April 22nd to 30th .....	16,636 65	22,825 49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$55,547 60	\$79,431 89

Increase for April, 1919, \$23,884.29 or 43%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$62,950 15	\$34,687 05
April 8th to 14th .....	59,790 78	41,016 31
April 15th to 21st .....	52,686 73	34,009 33
April 22nd to 30th .....	63,188 50	45,343 53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$238,616 16	\$155,056 22

Decrease for April, 1919, \$83,559.94 or 35%.

Total decrease for passenger and freight, \$59,675.65 or 20%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

April 1st to 7th .....	3,597 cords.
April 8th to 14th .....	2,846 "
April 15th to 21st .....	2,532 "
April 22nd to 30th .....	3,491 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	12,466 cords.

This pulpwood destined to Thorold, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, Azen, Field, and Toronto, Ontario; Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa.; Brownville, Fort Edward, Ticonderoga, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Waterdown, Delano Jct., Syracuse, Carthage and Buffalo, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represents a decrease of 1,245 cords or 9%, compared with previous month.

### WOODPULP & PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
April 1st to 7th .....	17 tons.	1,386 tons.
April 8th to 14th .....	87 "	1,402 "
April 15th to 21st .....	211 "	1,205 "
April 22nd to 30th .....	451 "	1,998 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	766 "	5,991 "

This represents an increase of 115 tons or 17.6% woodpulp; and a decrease of 112 tons or 2% paper.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via Cochrane and T. & N. O. consisted of lumber, woodpulp, and other forest products; grain and grain products; meat, hides, fish, tallow, livestock, machinery, and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 382 cars, a daily average of 12.7 cars and an increase of 3.2% as compared with the previous month.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed via T. & N. O. and Cochrane consisted of hardware, glass, paint, oils, etc.; farm machinery, automobiles and other vehicles; iron and steel articles, furniture, tobacco, spirits, groceries, canned goods, sugar and other foodstuffs and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 343 cars, a daily average of 11.43 cars and a decrease of 15.4% compared with March.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date February 28th, 1919, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$99,446.50) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### LONDON AND KITCHENER JOIN ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE

The extension work of the Ontario Fire Prevention League is progressing favorably. Much public interest has been awakened and enthusiasm expressed on the part of officials and citizens alike by endorsing the objects of the League and furthering the general propaganda by forming local Fire Prevention Chapters.

### LONDON ENDORSES PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY LEGISLATION.

On April the first Mr. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal, had an extended conference with Mayor Somerville, of London, at which several of the city officials, prominent women and leading business men were present. A sub-committee of five was appointed from among the conferees who met the following morning and reported subsequently to a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Col. E. I. Leonard, at which Mr. Lewis delivered an address. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Realizing that the fire waste throughout the Dominion of Canada is a serious drain on our national wealth and resources, we the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, in meeting assembled on this second day of April, 1919, are desirous of using our influence and such means as may be deemed wise and expedient to reduce, and if possible, stop the preventable fires which are tending to impoverish our country and rob capital and labor of fair and proper returns for their monetary investments and manual efforts to which they are fully entitled.

"The seriousness of the situation thus created is that this enormous fire waste, for the payment of which we are all contributing, is caused chiefly by carelessness.

"Therefore be it resolved that in the best interests of the progress and prosperity of the Dominion, action be taken by this body, to the end that the life and substance of our people shall be conserved from wasteful destruction by fire and that the aims and objects of the Ontario Fire Prevention League for the purpose of promoting the science and improving the methods of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection be and are hereby endorsed.

"Be it further resolved that the President be empowered to authorize the Fire Prevention Committee, heretofore appointed, as the nucleus of a chapter of the Ontario Fire Prevention League with power to add to its number, to draft articles of Association, elect officers and committees and take such further action as shall be deemed necessary.

"Be it further resolved that this meeting endorse and strongly recommend the enactment of Bill "L," introduced by the Honourable Sir James Loughheed in the Senate of Canada and read the first time on Tuesday, March the 25th, 1919, for the purpose of amending the Criminal Code regarding Fire Prevention, and more particularly as set forth in Section (1) and (2) that every one is guilty of an indictable offence who by negligence causes any fire which occasions loss of life or property, and who refuses to make alterations, remove materials or supply apparatus when so ordered by the proper authorities."

#### KITCHENER TAKES ACTION.

A most enthusiastic public meeting in the interests of Fire Prevention was held in Kitchener on April 14th, at which Mayor David Gross presided. The newspapers devoted considerable space to an address delivered by Mr. Lewis on local and provincial conditions, showing the necessity and the success of the Fire Prevention movement.

Mayor Gross as well as several of the Council and leading business men also spoke during the evening. Organization was effected by the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the Water Commission, the Fire and Light Committee of the Council, and the Board of Health be constituted a Chapter of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, with power to add to its numbers. To draft Articles of Association, elect officers and committees and take such further action as shall be deemed necessary subject to the approval of the Municipal Council."

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## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR APRIL, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of April, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss notcovered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	12	7,129	5,104	2,025
Brant .....	12	4,488	2,898	1,590
Bruce .....	17	6,995	4,008	2,987
Carleton .....	6	728	228	500
Ottawa City .....	32	12,339	12,059	280
Dufferin .....				
Elgin .....	10	5,580	3,211	2,369
Essex .....	16	134,939	78,754	56,185
Frontenac .....	19	36,107	32,247	3,860
Grey .....	13	5,375	3,525	1,850
Haldimand .....	5	4,877	2,250	2,627
Halton .....	7	1,742	1,392	350
Hastings .....	20	9,740	8,765	975
Huron .....	8	12,118	11,141	977
Kenora .....	4	1,925	1,910	15
Kent .....	15	12,158	7,335	4,823
Lambton .....	20	5,894	3,611	2,283
Lincoln .....	5	2,281	2,090	191
Leeds and Grenville .....	20	15,786	12,357	3,429
Lennox and Addington .....	1	10	10	
Lincoln .....	14	4,896	4,896	
Manitoulin .....	1	500	500	
Middlesex .....	9	6,151	5,201	950
London City .....	17	34,984	32,732	2,252
Muskoka .....	5	1,047	1,047	
Nipissing .....	3	235	235	
Norfolk .....	5	340	165	175
Northumberland and Durham .....	12	1,273	1,273	
Ontario .....	5	324	324	
Oxford .....	10	13,795	5,218	8,577
Parry Sound .....	3	11,030	4,630	6,400
Peel .....	6	265	265	
Perth .....	17	16,374	15,031	1,343
Peterboro' .....	18	18,340	13,209	5,131
Prescott and Russell .....	6	2,429	2,429	
Prince Edward .....	5	77	77	
Rainy River .....	1	500	500	
Renfrew .....	15	5,607	3,201	2,406
Simcoe .....	28	23,576	17,541	6,035
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	7	182	182	
Sudbury .....	10	8,687	6,316	2,371
Temiskaming .....	17	10,833	6,658	4,175
Thunder Bay .....	17	6,835	5,127	1,708
Victoria and Haliburton .....	9	4,879	3,829	1,050
Waterloo .....	7	11,175	4,175	7,000
Welland .....	17	14,829	11,497	3,332
Wellington .....	9	1,744	1,694	50
Wentworth .....	7	1,481	739	742
Hamilton City .....	30	3,726	3,506	220
York .....	15	6,068	5,068	1,000
Toronto City .....	241	152,542	143,095	9,447
Totals .....	808	644,935	493,255	151,680

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of April, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	50	\$ 14,526	\$ 12,326	\$ 2,200
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	53	38,235	36,511	1,724
4	Explosions .....	19	3,852	1,677	2,175
5	Exposure .....	44	18,530	14,812	3,718
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc ....	1	1,300	1,300	
7	Friction .....	4	331	331	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	18	1,202	1,202	
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	12	4,976	4,376	600
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	6	273	273	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	2	73	73	
12	Incendiarism .....	11	22,924	14,724	8,200
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	18	5,398	2,708	2,690
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....				
15	Matches .....	108	9,126	7,491	1,635
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	15	4,564	3,727	837
17	Open Fires .....	5	733	733	
18	Open Lights .....	21	3,213	3,213	
19	Petroleum and its products .....	28	11,631	8,629	3,002
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	8	6,116	4,181	1,935
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	44	23,020	23,010	10
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	82	169,370	142,161	27,209
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	13	7,534	7,299	235
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	2	1,994	1,994	
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	93	37,931	28,484	9,447
27	Unknown .....	79	221,629	143,376	78,253
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	72	36,454	28,644	7,810
	Totals .....	808	644,935	493,255	151,680

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of April, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	5	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,581	\$ 5
52	Barns (farm only) .....	25	34,794	18,594	16,200
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	3,640	3,050	590
54	Churches .....	6	25,835	24,075	1,760
55	Club Houses .....	1	30		30
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	600	600	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	4	918	793	125
58	Dwellings .....	532	124,207	102,152	22,055
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	1,000	1,000	
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	11	2,738	2,738	
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	13	2,438	2,338	100

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of April, 1919.

Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	13	6,985	3,985	3,000
65	" " " (Summer only) ..	1	6,000	3,300	2,700
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores.....	99	216,457	146,641	69,816
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	5	224	204	20
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	33	186,708	168,614	18,094
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	2	360	300	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	4	121	11	110
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	6	174	174	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts...	1	25	.....	25
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	31	8,603	3,888	4,715
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	4	6,293	4,293	2,000
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	7	14,244	3,909	10,335
	Totals.....	808	644,935	493,255	151,680

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR APRIL, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Essex .....	Smyth Grocery Co., Windsor .....	\$132,192	27
Frontenac .....	Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston .....	25,285	27
London .....	Beck Mfg. Co., Factory .....	23,416	3
Toronto .....	Canada Wire and Cable Co. ....	103,165	22
		\$284,058	

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236			
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680			
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878							
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889							
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994							
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225							
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033							
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314							
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474							
Total for year ..	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903							
Total for 4 ms. ..	3,249	4,178,622	3,219,158	959,464	3,760	5,183,221	4,011,808	1,171,413	3,034	2,674,008	2,019,600	654,408			



### N. F. P. A. CONVENTION

The interest and enthusiasm displayed by the three hundred delegates to the National (or rather International) Fire Protection Convention, held in Ottawa May 6th to 9th inclusive, dispelled all doubt as to the wisdom of holding the Convention outside the nominally proscribed cities of New York and Chicago.

It was a most representative gathering of men who assembled in the ballroom of the Chateau Laurier for the twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Association—men trained in the technical knowledge of that great conglomeration of scientific and engineering work that goes to make up the subject of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection for the lives and property of the peoples of the North American continent.

Delegates were present from nearly all sections of the United States and Canada, extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It was particularly heartening to meet delegates from the British Columbia Fire Prevention League and also from the other Provinces, all of which goes to show that the work of Fire Prevention is being firmly implanted throughout the Dominion.

Some splendid addresses were delivered by Dominion Cabinet Ministers as well as by members of the N.F.P.A. The trend of these speeches went to show the necessity of inaugurating a concerted and aggressive effort in the interests of Fire Prevention propaganda for the purpose of conserving the resources and protecting the industries of the United States and Canada from destruction by preventable fires.

#### PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN ADVOCATED THROUGHOUT THE U.S. AND CANADA.

The following resolution, proposed by Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis, was unanimously adopted by the N.F.P.A. Convention and endorsed at a subsequent meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, held in Ottawa on May 9th:

Whereas the fire waste of North America is upwards of \$300,000,000 per year and statistics show that the greater portion of this annual loss is the result of carelessness, disorder, and accumulations of combustible rubbish, and is therefore preventable, and

Whereas it is incumbent on the peoples of the United States and Canada to conserve their wealth and resources during the period of "reconstruction" that they may be enabled to compete with the other nations of the world to meet the demands of commerce, and supply the destitute with the necessities of life, to the end that hunger, suffering, and unrest may be appeased;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the National Fire Protection Association, in convention assembled, believing that the time is opportune for launching a comprehensive and aggressive publicity campaign for the purpose of educating the people and bringing them to a realization of their rights, duties and responsibilities as citizens of these progressive and enlightened countries, and which will also tend to make them more careful and improve the sanitary conditions throughout the country;

To memorialize the Federal Government at Washington, the Dominion Government at Ottawa, the State and Provincial Governments throughout the United States and Canada to assist financially and co-operate in the work of this publicity campaign as follows:

1. The Federal and Dominion Governments to grant or appropriate such sum or sums as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of a suitable campaign of education of the public in the necessity of safeguarding property from loss by fire;
2. That each State of the Union and each Province of the Dominion be requested to assist in the campaign by making an appropriation to advertise the Fire Prevention and Clean-Up Propaganda in the newspapers of their respective territories;
3. That all municipalities be asked to co-operate in the work of this campaign during the week of October 9th in such manner as is considered best suited to their local conditions.

### 1919—OFF TO A GOOD START

With the fourth month of 1919 rounded out it is pleasant to be able to record a further reduction in the number and amount of loss caused by fires, in Ontario, in comparison with the same period of 1918. While the number of fires in April have been heavy, yet they are 171 less than they were in April, 1918, and the loss is \$1,154,412 less than it was last April.

The total reduction in the number of fires in the Province for the four months is 726; and the reduction in the amount of loss is \$2,509,213.

These figures give us a good start for the year, and if they can be only partially maintained all efforts put forth to reduce the enormous fire waste of our Province will be more than justified, and everybody should feel well compensated who has given a helping hand and co-operated towards this achievement.

### PRINCIPAL FIRES IN APRIL.

Four big fires occurred in April causing a loss of \$284,058, which is equal to forty-four per cent. of the entire loss caused by the 808 fires reported for the month. In other words, one-half of one per cent. of the month's fires caused forty-four per cent. of the loss.

### PERSONAL NEGLIGENCE NOW CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The Act to amend the Criminal Code respecting prevention of fire was passed by the Senate April 8th, and House of Commons April 23rd, 1919, and reads as follows:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

"1. Section 515 of the Criminal Code is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately before subsection 2 thereof:

"(1a) Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who by negligence causes any fire which occasions loss of life or loss of property.

"The person owning, occupying or controlling the premises in which such a fire occurs, or on which such fire originates, shall be deemed to have caused the fire through negligence if such person has failed to obey the requirements of any law intended to prevent fires or which requires apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, or to facilitate the escape of persons in the event of fire, if the jury finds that such fire, or the loss of life, or the whole or any substantial portion of the loss of property, would not have occurred if such law had been complied with.

"2. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section 515 the following section:

"515a. When any Dominion, Provincial or Municipal fire officer or authority recommends to the owner, lessee or other person controlling or operating any building, structure, factory, shipyard, vessel, dock, wharf, pier, sawmill, or yard in which logs or lumber are stored or held, that any reasonable change, alteration or addition should be made in or to such building, structure, factory, shipyard, vessel, dock, wharf, pier, sawmill or yard with a view to safeguarding life or property from destruction by fire, or that any material should be removed therefrom with such view, or that any apparatus should be supplied therefor with such view; and if such recommendation is approved by an officer in the service of His Majesty, thereto, authorized by the Governor in Council; and if notice of such recommendation and approval has been personally served upon such owner, lessee or other person; and if, after the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of such notice, such owner, lessee or other person refuses, neglects or otherwise fails to carry out such recommendation to the satisfaction of the officer in the service of His Majesty hereinbefore mentioned, such owner, lessee or other person shall be guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

## DOMINION FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION.

Several of the delegates in attendance at the N.F.P.A. Convention waited over until Friday, May 9th, so that they might be present at a meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association. A number of matters came up for discussion and plans were laid for permanent organization. The conference lasted the entire day, and a great deal of important work was transacted.

## FIRE PREVENTION WORK TAKEN UP BY NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has enacted a Fire Prevention Law which will come into force on June 1st. The new Act provides for the appointment of a Fire Marshal with powers somewhat similar to those of the Ontario Fire Marshal.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections for the past three months totalled 2,490.

1st inspections .....	1,803
2nd inspections or re-visits .....	687

About 1,100 orders were issued in connection with the various requirements of the Act. Twenty-three complaints were received and investigated.

Birth certificates were required from 33 employees of doubtful age. During the above period only eight cases of child labour were reported.

## OVERTIME PERMITS.

Fifty applications for overtime permits were issued as follows:

Under Section 34 (regular) .....	42
Under Section 32 (special) .....	1
Under Section 70, Bakeshops, Sunday work .....	6
Under Section 70, Bakeshops, holidays .....	1

## ACCIDENTS.

Accidents reported to this office numbered 1,017—12 fatal, a decrease from the previous three months when 1,126 were reported with 18 fatalities.



## FACTORY ACT AMENDED

It has been deemed advisable to bring all camps where women and girls lodge while employed on temporary work under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspection Branch, and at the last session of the Legislature the Ontario Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act was amended by the following addition to Section 40:

- Camp.
- 40a.—(1) In this section "camp" shall mean shelter provided for the lodging of six or more persons employed in gainful occupation for a temporary purpose and for a period not exceeding six months.
- (2) No person shall contract for the employment of, or employ women or girls in any occupation who during their employment lodge in a camp, unless and until a permit has been obtained from the Deputy Minister of Labour authorizing such employment. Authority to employ women—how granted.
- (3) Every such permit shall be conditional upon compliance with the regulations made under the authority of this section, and the Deputy Minister of Labour may cancel or suspend any permit issued by him under subsection 2 for non-compliance with any such regulation. Condition of permit.
- (4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations respecting: Re-Regulations.
- (a) The sanitary and other conditions to be observed in camp;
  - (b) The season during which employment in a camp may be permitted and the hours of labour of women and girls;
  - (c) The proper supervision of a camp, including physical and moral protection for women and girls employed therein and the appointment and duties of a suitable matron and female superintendent in a camp;
  - (d) The location, drainage and arrangement of a camp, the materials to be used and the class of buildings or other shelter to be provided;
  - (e) The provision of a healthful and suitable supply of food and pure water and the conditions under which the same shall be prepared and served;
  - (f) Washing facilities and bedding and flooring to be provided in such camps.
- (5) Every person who employs women or girls in a camp without the permit required by subsection 2 or who refuses or neglects to comply with any regulation made under the authority of this section, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment of the same shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. Penalty.

## AS IT AFFECTS CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Section 52 relating to clothing manufacturers is also amended by the following subsection: Rev. Stat. c. 299, s. 52, amended.

- (2a) In a city having a population of 50,000 or over—
- (a) No person shall receive for manufacture, alteration or improvement, any garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel, or any part thereof or material from which the same are to be made up or completed, until he has obtained a permit from the inspector as hereinafter provided; Taking in goods for making up—permit required.



- (b) No person shall let out for manufacture, alteration or improvement, any such garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel, or any part thereof, or material from which the same are to be made up or completed, until he has ascertained that the person to whom the same is to be let out has received such permit.

4. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Commence-  
 Royal assent. ment of  
Act.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Annals of Valour: Empire Day, Friday, May 23, 1919.  
 Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 17: List of Speakers Meetings and at  
 Summer Series Women's Institutes, 1919.  
 Ontario Government Fish Book.  
 Fourteenth Annual Report of Vegetable Growers' Association, 1918.  
 Eleventh Annual Report of Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1918.  
 Annual Report Inspector of Public Libraries, 1918.  
 Twelfth Annual Report Game and Fisheries Department, 1918.  
 Soldiers' Aid Commission Bulletin, December, 1918.  
 Annual Report of Inspector of Division Courts, 1918.  
 Annual Report of Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes (Appendix F to  
 Minister of Education's Report).  
 Forty-fourth Annual Report of Ontario Agricultural College, 1918.  
 Regulations and Courses for the Summer Model Schools, 1919.  
 Theatres and Cinematographs Act, and Rules and Regulations Thereunder.  
 Thirteenth Annual Report of Horticultural Societies, 1918.  
 Annual Report of Inspector of Registry Offices, 1918.  
 First Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner, 1918.  
 Report for 1918 of Workmen's Compensation Board.  
 Road Commissioners in Unincorporated Townships—Powers and Duties *re* Statute  
 Labour.  
 Veterinary Science and Its Opportunities.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JUNE, 1919



Notes of Public Service in progress or accomplished by the various administrative Departments and their branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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FREE ON APPLICATION

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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## ACTIVITY UNDER ONTARIO HOUSING ACT

The following seventy-five municipalities have now passed By-laws under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act.

CITIES.	TOWNS.	VILLAGES.	TOWNSHIPS.
Windsor.	Sudbury.	Port Dalhousie.	Neebing.
Fort William.	Sandwich.	Madoc.	Brantford.
Galt.	Hespeler.	Port Credit.	West Oxford
St. Catharines.	Ingersoll.	New Toronto.	Gloucester.
Sault Ste. Marie.	Oshawa.	Elmira.	Guelph.
Ottawa.	Ford City.	Point Edward.	Stamford.
Sarnia.	Cochrane.	Richmond Hill.	York.
Woodstock.	Trenton.	Fergus.	Barton.
London.	Sturgeon Falls.	Port McNicoll.	Etobicoke.
Guelph.	Leamington.	Milverton.	Pickering.
Niagara Falls.	Palmerston.	Beaverton.	
Brantford.	Perth.	Woodbridge.	
Stratford.	Whitby.	Acton.	
Port Arthur.	Listowel.	Georgetown.	
Welland.	Bridgeburg.		
Hamilton.	Thorold.		
Belleville.	Mimico.		
	Walkerville.		
	Midland.		
	Arthur.		
	Port Colborne.		
	Hawkesbury.		
	Paris.		
	Milton.		
	Leaside.		
	Capreol.		
	Iroquois Falls.		
	Niagara.		
	Timmins.		
	Merritton.		
	Renfrew.		
	Carleton Place.		
	Sioux Lookout.		

About forty municipalities are now actually building houses. Over 1,200 plans have been approved, and over 400 houses are now in the course of construction.

The Municipal Village of New Toronto has let contracts for over 50 houses. They are building a six-roomed, solid brick house for \$3,000 each.

The City of Ottawa has purchased about 40 acres of some of the most desirable land for housing purposes in the city, and are now laying out the land. This land was purchased at \$3,000 per acre. A number of other municipalities have also purchased land and are proceeding with the erection of houses.

The City of Windsor will probably erect the largest number of houses this year of any municipality in the Province.

Travelling Inspectors were appointed some weeks ago, and are visiting the various municipalities which are erecting houses. Out of nine appointments made in connection with the Housing Department, seven are returned soldiers. A returned soldier has been employed in every case where one could be obtained.



# PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JUNE

Cases and Deaths of Communicable Diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for June, 1919.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	June—1919		June—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	68	— 2	15	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	310	6	196	4
Diphtheria.....	273	25	136	13
Measles.....	104	.....	1,426	8
Whooping Cough.....	63	2	277	11
Typhoid.....	22	7	24	6
Tuberculosis.....	228	183	172	147
Infantile Paralysis.....	7	5	1	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	4	4	9	8
Influenza.....	38	17	.....	.....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	20	19	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	132	129	.....	.....
	1,269	399	2,256	197

NOTE.—Last three diseases were not reported in 1918.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health for June, 1919.

	Cases, June.	Cases, May.
Syphilis.....	108	98
Gonorrhoea.....	154	129
Chancroid.....	10	5
Total.....	272	232

NOTE.—Syphilis caused four deaths, three being babies under ten months.

## SMALLPOX REPORTED FOR JUNE.

Cases of Smallpox reported for month of June, 1919.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Brantford.....	1	0
Ottawa.....	1	0
St. Thomas.....	2	0
West Lorne.....	3	0
Aldborough Tp.....	7	0
Kingston.....	1	0
Belleville.....	3	0
Harwich Tp.....	18	1
Wallaceburg.....	6	0
Darling Tp.....	1	1
Widdifield.....	1	0

Springer .....	2	0
Walsingham S. Tp. ....	3	0
Peterboro .....	3	0
Kitchener .....	3	0
Guelph .....	7	0
Hamilton .....	1	0
Beverley Tp. ....	1	0
Toronto .....	1	0
St. Joseph's Novitiate .....	1	0
Scarboro Tp. ....	1	0
Etobicoke .....	1	0
Hawkesbury V. ....	1	0
Total .....	69	2

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### STATEMENT FOR MAY

Comparison of traffic returns, month of May, 1919, with that of May, 1918, results as follows:

#### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$12,727 70	\$17,366 84
May 8th to 14th .....	11,800 06	17,155 15
May 15th to 21st .....	13,595 02	16,734 63
May 22nd to 31st .....	16,869 89	25,992 87
	\$54,992 67	\$77,249 49

Increase for May, 1919, \$22,256.82 or 40.4%.

#### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$50,896 77	\$34,602 17
May 8th to 14th .....	40,584 91	34,792 95
May 15th to 21st .....	37,083 83	35,419 16
May 22nd to 31st .....	54,079 51	43,754 74
	\$182,645.02	\$148,569 02

Decrease for May, 1919, \$34,076.00 or 18.7%.

Total decrease for passenger and freight, \$11,819.18 or 4.9%.

#### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

May 1st to 7th .....	1,297 cords
May 8th to 14th .....	1,214 "
May 15th to 21st .....	1,234 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	1,828 "
Total .....	5,573 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, Azen and Toronto, Ontario; Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa.; Brownville, Fort Edward, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls and Delano Junction, N.Y.; and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent a decrease of 6,893 cords, or 55.3%, compared with previous month.

#### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
May 1st to 7th .....	165 tons	1,700 tons
May 8th to 14th .....	23 "	1,410 "
May 15th to 21st .....	57 "	1,351 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	334 "	2,395 "
Total .....	579 "	6,856 "

This represents a decrease of 187 tons or 24.4% in woodpulp, and an increase of 865 tons or 14.4% in paper.

#### EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic routed via the Cochrane, T. & N. O. route consisted of lumber, pulpwood, ties, lath, shingles and other forest products; grain and grain products; meat, hides, fish, eggs, live stock and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 424 cars, a daily average of 13.7 cars, and an increase over the previous month of 8%.

#### WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic via North Bay, T. & N. O. and Cochrane consisted of agricultural implements and machinery, automobiles and other vehicles, hardware, oils, paints, groceries, canned goods and other foodstuffs; whiskey and spirits and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 399 cars, a daily average of 12.87 cars, and an increase of 12.6% over April.

#### T. & N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date February 28th, 1919 (final), this Association contributed the sum of ninety-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$99,446.50), to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### NEW FILMS BY ONTARIO'S MOTION PICTURE BUREAU

Up to June 2nd, the Provincial Motion Picture Bureau has released, through Regal Films, Limited, three copies of each of the following films:

- "*A Springtime Harvest*," showing the making of maple syrup and sugar in Ontario.
- "*Vocational Training in Ontario*," showing the various classes conducted by the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario in the interests of returned soldiers.
- "*The Story of Paper*," featuring the manufacture of newsprint paper from the forests of Northern Ontario.
- "*A Day with the Farmerettes and Lake Nipigon Fisheries*."

### SOME BIG THINGS IN ONTARIO.

The next releases will, in a measure, give publicity to some of the big things in Ontario. It is interesting to know that Ontario has many features, which if not the largest in the world or continent are the largest in Canada, and it is the purpose of the Ontario Government Motion Picture Bureau to give publicity to such features. For this purpose pictures now are in course of preparation showing the Bascule Bridge at Fort William, Ontario, the largest One-way Lift Bridge in the world; the Provincial Fish Hatchery at Port Arthur, which has a capacity of 90,000,000 eggs, making it the largest on the continent; the coal handling plant at Fort William and many other similar features.

### MINING INDUSTRIES TO BE SHOWN IN ACTION.

Considerable attention and time is also being given to the production of films covering the mining industries of Ontario. Films will be prepared showing the mining of gold, nickel, copper and iron, as well as some of the non-metallic substances, such as talc, salt, etc.

### EUROPE TO SEE ONTARIO'S BEAUTY SPOTS.

Plans are also being laid for a series of films under the general heading of "See Ontario First," which will give publicity to many of the beauty spots and resorts of the Province. A number of films are also being prepared for European circulation. These are being shipped direct to the office of Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario in London, who plans to have these distributed through the regular theatre channels of Great Britain. Furthermore, many films giving publicity to Ontario and others of an educational nature are being supplied to the National Council, Y.M.C.A., for use at the Canadian Military Camps, in Wales and England, and on the transports for returning soldiers.

In its issue of June 14th, the *Moving Picture World*, a New York weekly magazine devoted to the interests of the motion picture world, contains a two column article dealing eulogistically with the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau as a pioneer in the establishment of a moving picture exchange for official purposes as a "library of films."

When the German submarine, the "U.C. 97", visited Toronto on June 11th, the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau seized the opportunity to secure a film of the captured enemy war vessel for the benefit of the rural communities of Ontario, where it is sure to attract attention.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### ONTARIO MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS, 1918

#### I.

##### INCREASE IN REGISTRATION.

Passenger car registration, 1918 .....	101,845	
Motor truck registration, 1918 .....	7,529	
Total registration, 1918 .....		109,374
Passenger car registration, 1917 .....	78,861	
Motor truck registration, 1917 .....	4,929	
Total registration, 1917 .....		83,790
Total increase in registration, 1918 .....		25,584

#### II.

##### MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Passenger cars owned in Toronto .....	17,171	
Passenger cars owned in other cities .....	19,528	
Total passenger cars owned in cities .....		36,699
Passenger cars owned in towns, villages and townships .....		64,900
Total cars owned in Ontario .....		101,599
Total cars owned outside Ontario .....		246
Total registration .....		101,845

#### III.

##### CLASSIFICATION OF CAR TYPES.

Touring cars .....	91,866	
Runabouts .....	7,114	
Coupes, sedans and limousines .....	2,758	
Taxicabs .....	49	
Buses and ambulances .....	58	
Total registration .....		101,845

#### IV.

##### OCCUPATION OF OWNERS.

Farmers and drovers .....	37,758	
Skilled trades .....	6,634	
Business firms .....	2,106	
Merchants and manufacturers .....	27,144	
Physicians .....	2,712	

Other professions .....	3,529	
Commercial travellers .....	2,507	
Agents .....	2,833	
Liverymen .....	1,784	
Soldiers .....	634	
Government and corporations .....	569	
Military departments and units .....	365	
Unspecified and unoccupied .....	13,270	
<hr/>		
Total .....		101,845

## V.

## CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO HORSE POWER.

Steam cars .....	4	
Electric cars .....	162	
25 h.p. and less .....	84,018	
26 h.p. to 30 h.p. ....	13,220	
31 h.p. to 35 h.p. ....	2,581	
36 h.p. to 50 h.p. ....	1,829	
51 h.p. and over .....	31	
<hr/>		
Total .....		101,845

## VI.

## WEIGHT OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

½-ton trucks .....	2,567	
1-ton trucks .....	3,274	
1½-ton trucks and 2-ton trucks .....	830	
2½-ton trucks .....	23	
3-ton and 3½-ton trucks .....	234	
4-ton to 5½-ton trucks .....	533	
6-ton and over .....	18	
<hr/>		
Total .....		7,529

## VII.

## MOTORCYCLES.

Motorcycles registered, 1917 .....	5,180	
Motorcycles registered, 1918 .....	5,002	
<hr/>		
Total decrease in 1918 .....		178

## VIII.

## CHAUFFEURS' LICENSES.

Licensed drivers registered in 1917 .....	8,214	
Licensed drivers registered in 1918 .....	10,629	
<hr/>		
Total increase in 1918 .....		2,415

## CONVICTIONS IN ONTARIO UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES AND LOAD OF VEHICLES ACTS, 1918, AND JAN-MAY, 1919.

References Motor Vehicles Act	Offence	Jan.-Apr. 1918	May-Aug. 1918	Sept.-Dec. 1918	Total, 1918	Jan.-Apr. 1919	Increase or Decrease, Jan.-Apr., 1919, as compared with Jan.-Apr., 1918	May, 1919
S. 11 (1)	Speeding .....	862	4,017	3,488	8,367	2,092	Increase 143%	692
S. 6 (2)	No lights .....	35	215	166	416	88	151%	42
S. 8 (3)	No rear light .....	19	120	117	256	80	321%	47
S. 15	Passing standing street car .....	43	171	86	300	68	58%	47
S. 9 (2)	Dirty markers .....	5	4	26	35	35	600%	10
S. 4 (1)	No driver's license! .....	5	14	15	34	16	220%	2
S. 9 (3)	Revolving lights .....	.....	3	6	9	5	.....	6
S. 16 (2)	Unwarrantable noise .....	.....	9	2	11	2	.....	7
S. 13	Operator under age .....	.....	10	2	12	1	.....	.....
S. 9 (1)	Not proper numbers .....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
S. 9 (5)	Defaced markers .....	.....	7	5	12	1	.....	.....
S. 12	Racing .....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
S. 7 (1)	No markers on motor cycle .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
S. 6 (1)	No gong or horn .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
S. 4a	False statement .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
S. 18	Not returning to accident .....	2	14	9	25	2	Decrease 10%	12
S. 14	Driving while intoxicated .....	10	33	24	67	9	13%	5
S. 8 (1)	No markers on motor car .....	15	44	16	75	13	44%	14
S. 11 (2)	Reckless driving .....	36	140	58	234	20	.....	.....
S. 11 (2)	Miscellaneous .....	.....	4	218	222	.....	.....	.....
Load of Vehicles S. 5 (2)	Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Speeding over bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Total convictions .....	1,032	4,811	4,243	10,086	2,435	Increase 136%	884
Fines .....	\$ c.	\$ 8,095 00	\$ 33,016 75	\$ 30,365 00	\$ 71,476 75	\$ 14,691 00	Increase 81%	\$ 5,174 00
Costs .....	\$ c.	.....	4,905 73	11,553 16	16,458 80	4,230 36	.....	1,824 19

Note.—Motor fines are payable to the treasurer of the municipality in which the offence is committed, when an officer of the municipal corporation lays the information.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR MAY, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of May, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	15	23,659	23,549	110
Brant .....	11	1,961	1,276	685
Bruce .....	5	1,609	1,009	600
Carleton .....	8	7,490	6,440	1,050
Ottawa City .....	36	6,892	6,692	200
Dufferin .....	1	2,198	1,692	506
Elgin .....	14	3,094	1,494	1,600
Essex .....	11	6,538	5,988	550
Frontenac .....	15	4,448	2,553	1,895
Grey .....	6	4,381	3,531	850
Haldimand .....	5	3,965	1,815	2,150
Halton .....	5	2,154	754	1,400
Hastings .....	22	9,824	5,142	4,682
Huron .....	3	33	33	.....
Kenora .....	2	10,000	10,000	.....
Kent .....	14	4,644	4,296	348
Lambton .....	16	6,557	4,007	2,550
Lanark .....	10	6,000	3,900	2,100
Leeds and Grenville .....	14	5,037	3,084	1,953
Lennox and Addington .....	4	2,162	1,287	875
Lincoln .....	7	135	135	.....
Manitoulin .....	9	180	180	.....
London City .....	10	1,124	1,114	10
Muskoka .....	3	1,108	1,108	.....
Nipissing .....	11	22,556	21,956	600
Norfolk .....	4	154	154	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	18	9,998	7,003	2,995
Ontario .....	10	3,554	894	2,660
Oxford .....	5	1,894	1,894	.....
Parry Sound .....	2	4,810	2,095	2,715
Peel .....	9	21,860	8,360	13,500
Perth .....	8	379	379	.....
Peterboro' .....	15	5,497	3,877	1,620
Prescott and Russell .....	7	1,347	1,347	.....
Prince Edward .....	1	5	5	.....
Rainy River .....	4	1,540	1,225	315
Renfrew .....	11	34,966	12,553	22,413
Simcoe .....	19	268,011	265,761	2,250
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	16	8,931	3,958	4,973
Sudbury .....	6	5,935	5,935	.....
Temiskaming .....	12	86,125	25,238	60,887
Thunder Bay .....	15	3,920	3,820	100
Victoria and Haliburton .....	4	2,182	1,827	355
Waterloo .....	10	1,358	1,358	.....
Welland .....	9	6,549	5,539	1,010
Wellington .....	16	8,942	6,777	2,165
Wentworth .....	6	3,578	3,578	.....
Hamilton City .....	35	33,352	25,727	7,625
York .....	22	15,285	7,730	7,555
Toronto City .....	197	50,081	35,128	14,953
Totals .....	718	718,002	545,197	172,805



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of causes of fire for month of May 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	26	\$ 17,815	\$ 12,095	\$ 5,720
2	Conflagration .....	1	75,000	18,273	56,727
3	Electricity .....	35	25,321	25,201	120
4	Explosions .....	7	11,504	504	11,000
5	Exposure .....	46	36,064	29,991	6,073
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc ...	10	1,929	1,829	100
7	Friction .....	4	12,558	10,310	2,248
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	21	574	574	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	9	331	331	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	10	2,319	2,319	.....
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	8	8	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	5	3,104	2,704	400
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	10	10	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	59	13,347	9,172	4,175
15	Matches .....	123	52,938	34,525	18,413
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	14	1,500	515	985
17	Open Fires .....	2	625	425	200
18	Open Lights .....	21	1,377	1,302	75
19	Petroleum and its products .....	24	8,060	7,095	965
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	9	1,402	1,402	.....
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	42	41,483	21,433	20,050
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	70	22,058	17,052	5,006
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	11	3,966	3,206	760
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	63	31,725	23,418	8,307
27	Unknown .....	71	342,863	312,482	30,381
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	33	10,121	9,021	1,100
	Total .....	718	718,002	545,197	172,805

## Statement III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of May, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	4	\$ 726	\$ 726	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	37	27,820	17,542	10,278
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Churches .....	3	200	200	.....
55	Club Houses .....	1	50	50	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	4	17,005	17,005	.....
58	Dwellings .....	480	136,028	98,859	37,169
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	2	758	755	3
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	9	1,998	1,023	975
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	10	313	233	80

## Statement III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of May, 1919

Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	8	3,484	3,484	.....
65	(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	5	12,137	9,464	2,673
67	Mercantile Stores .....	74	141,762	63,497	78,265
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	3	2,141	126	2,015
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	24	309,586	287,103	22,483
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	2	20,575	20,575	.....
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	5	2,043	2,043	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	4	11,235	11,055	180
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	38	16,782	8,942	7,840
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	15	15	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	3	13,244	2,400	10,844
	Total .....	718	718,002	545,197	172,805

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR MAY, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Nipissing .....	C.P.R. Freight Shed and Rolling Stock, Mattawa (Estimated)	\$20,525	3
Peel .....	Erindale Stores .....	21,640	15
Renfrew .....	M. J. O'Brien, Ltd., Factory at Renfrew (Estimated)	30,000	21
Simcoe .....	Imperial Steel and Wire Co., Collingwood (Estimated)	250,000	27
Temiskaming .....	South Porcupine Stores, &c. (Estimated)	75,000	2
		\$46,7165	

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474				
Total for year. 9,681		10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903				
Total for 5 ms. 4,157		5,421,108	4,172,470	1,248,638	4,694	6,374,628	4,866,337	1,508,291	3,752	3,392,010	2,564,797	827,213

## PLEASING DECREASE FOR MAY.

Once again we are pleased to record a substantial decrease in the number of fires and of the amount of loss by fire during the month.

The following comparison brings out this fact in concise form:

	No. of fires.	Gross loss.
May, 1917 .....	908	\$1,242,486 00
May, 1918 .....	934	1,191,407 00
May, 1919 .....	718	718,002 00

"Lightning" fires were less numerous this year than in either of the preceding years.

A rodged implement building in Whitby Township has been reported as struck by lightning, causing a loss of ten dollars.

So as to have our statistics as nearly correct as possible, we are investigating this matter, in order to find out whether or not the building was *properly* rodged.

## "MATCH" FIRES ON THE INCREASE.

Special attention is once more called to the increasing number of "MATCH" fires, which in the month of May numbered 123. This is the largest number of "match" fires recorded in any single month since our statistical department was established, the previous high mark having been reached in February of this year, with a total of one hundred and fourteen fires (114).

The amount of loss sustained through match fires in May, 1919, amounted to the enormous sum of \$52,938.00.

April, 1918, has up to this held the highest record, with a total loss amounting to \$39,282.00. The question naturally arises, are we becoming more careless in the handling of matches, or is it, as we previously intimated, partly owing to the inferior quality of the matches that are now being placed upon the market.

## FIVE FIRES CAUSE FIFTY-FOUR PER CENT. OF THE MONTH'S TOTAL LOSS.

The total amount of loss sustained through the five principal fires for the month of May amounted to \$397,165, leaving the loss for the remaining seven hundred and thirteen (713) fires \$320,837.00.

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

In regard to the number of fires caused by spontaneous combustion our attention has been drawn to the fact that in rural communities the idea has got abroad that these fires have occurred in farm barns, hay and straw stacks. Such is not by any means the case, as oily rags, accumulations of rubbish, sawdust, etc., often combined with volatile oils, are the *chief cause* of spontaneous combustion.

A report just received states, "Some rags and paper were in a cardboard box up against this kitchen. This had been sitting in the sun and ignited of its own accord."

During the month of May there were eleven fires caused by spontaneous combustion and none of these occurred on farm property.

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF FIRE MARSHALS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America will be held in the city of Toronto, August 26th to 29th inclusive.

The delegates from the various States of the Union, as well as from the Provinces of the Dominion, will hold their meetings in the banquet hall of the King Edward Hotel. A reception will be tendered to the Fire Marshals and Insurance Commissioners on the evening of Tuesday, August 26th, under the auspices of the Provincial Government.

The city of Toronto will entertain the delegates, as will also the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition. It is likely that the Rotary Club will also take part in entertaining the visitors.



The programme arranged for the morning and afternoon sessions of the Convention leaves ample opportunity for discussion of the administrative problems Fire Marshals have to solve, and in addition a number of formal papers will be read.

Arrangements have been carefully made, so that it is hoped the delegates will carry home with them to the various sections of the North American continent pleasant memories of Toronto's hospitality.

### PROTECTING LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Municipalities are becoming more interested in Fire Protection. It is gratifying to hear from municipal officials from time to time that they have adopted our suggestions regarding Fire Protection as well as Fire Prevention.

We recently received the following letter (leaving out the name of the town and principals from whom the apparatus was purchased), which goes to show what may be accomplished through persistent efforts:

"We acknowledge receipt of your favour of April 30th *re* fire protection conditions existing in ———, and beg to advise you that after careful consideration of your letter the Council has purchased a twin 50 gal. chemical engine and a single 70 gal. chemical engine, two thirty-foot ladders, a hook and pull contrivance and an electric siren from ———, the delivery of which is to be made this month. We are also having a volunteer fire brigade organized ———, and they will receive a thorough training in the use of chemical engines."

### FIRE PREVENTION ON THE FARM.

The booklet "Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere" has received much favourable comment from those to whom it has been sent.

Perhaps the numerous criticisms that have been received may best be summed up in the following article taken from the June issue of "Fire Protection," published in Cincinnati:

"The most comprehensive pamphlet yet issued on farm hazards was recently distributed by the Ontario Fire Marshal Department. Probably a hundred thousand copies will be sent to Ontario farmers before distribution is completed."

The article goes on to discuss certain phases of farm hazards which are taken up in the booklet.

If you have not received a copy you can obtain one free by addressing Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis, 153 University Ave., Toronto.

As a further evidence of the importance of such a publication and the need for its wide distribution we might quote the following from a letter sent to us by an official of a town which is representative of many other municipalities similarly situated throughout the Province:

"As we have a small village here, situated so that if a fire would break out it would probably burn the whole town, and we have the ——— river running closely along south side of village, I would be very pleased if you would trouble yourself enough to give me the names of several firms making fire pumps and chemical engines. I am going to try and encourage the purchase of one, having seen your book of fire prevention . . . and this town having met with a fire burning it down twice, I think we should have one."

When one reads a letter such as this there is little room left for argument as to the enormous amount of work necessary to be done in Ontario before we can get the fire waste of the Province reduced to a normal amount.

### HOUSEKEEPER LEFT CURRENT ON ELECTRIC IRON.

From the western part of the Province our collection of fire reports is enriched by the following:

"Electric current left on smoothing iron while the lady of the house lay down to have a nap."

The "juice," however, continued to work.

## FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

A great "Clean-Up" Campaign will be launched throughout the North American continent during the week of October the 9th, and now is the time for the people of Ontario to lay their plans so as to accomplish the greatest results possible towards the reduction of preventable fires.

The Ontario Fire Prevention League will very shortly send letters to the municipal officials throughout the Province and others interested in Fire Prevention work asking them to co-operate and assist towards forming Chapters of the League and furthering in every way possible its objects and propaganda.

## INVESTIGATION AS TO LIGHTNING ROD EFFICIENCY.

In our January, 1919, bulletin, we had to report a fire which occurred in the month of December, caused by lightning, in a barn which was reported to us to be fully rodded. We then intimated that Professor W. H. Day had been requested to make a full investigation of the lightning rod equipment and circumstances of this particular barn, and we now have a report from him which is of sufficient value and importance to warrant its full insertion herein:

"Following your instructions I visited the farm of Charles E. Harding, Lot 1, Con. 7, London Tp., to investigate the cause of failure of lightning rods to protect his barn against lightning on the evening of Dec. 10th, 1918.

"This barn was in the shape of an L, each part being 50 feet long and 36 feet wide. The long side of the L was thus 86 feet in length, and this 86 foot face was towards the north and the yard within the L towards the south-east. The grain barn, you will note, runs north and south, with the gangway on the west side. The straw barn runs east and west, with the end against the east side of the grain barn. At the east end of the straw barn and a little north of the centre line is located the cement silo. In the stable of the straw barn, south side, facing the centre, were stalls for 16 head of cattle, all filled at the time of the stroke. In front of these cattle in the feed passage there was a line of water basins fed from a pipe along the floor. The pipe began at the east end and ran the full length of this stable, then turning south and running along near the east wall of the main stable to the south-east corner, where there was an outlet into an iron water trough just inside the south wall of the horse stable under the main barn. Behind the cattle was a steel track for manure carrier; this branched, running around to the north side of the cow stable and to the south end of the horse stable.

"The east side of the straw barn roof was covered with metal shingles.

## How the Barn Was Rodded.

"The building was rodded as follows:—

"1. There were two groundings, one at the north end of the main barn, running from the peak, and a similar grounding at the east end of the straw barn. One grounding was still in place, and on being taken out was found to run outward from the wall about three feet and then straight down between six and seven feet.

"2. From the grounding on the main barn the cable ran up the north end to the peak, thence along the peak to the south end, but was not grounded there, leaving what is known as a stub or dead end. There were three points on the main barn.

"3. From the grounding on the straw barn the cable ran up the east end to the peak and along the peak, till it joined the cable on the main barn. There were three points on the straw barn also.

"4. The metallic portions of the buildings were not connected to the rods.

"5. The cable itself was of the old iron-centred variety, erected some seven or eight years ago, and on the ridges the iron centre was badly rusted, in some places being completely rusted off. Presumably the copper sheath was in good condition at the time of stroke, as in numerous cases inspected I have not found the copper of such rods to be corroded.

"6. The silo was not rodded.

## Rodding Improperly Done.

"It must be pointed out that it would be difficult to erect a more defective system of rodding. It violated practically every principle of good rodding, e.g.:

"1. The rod itself was of the worst possible type, and in bad state of decomposition.

"2. The groundings, from scientific considerations, should be made from the eaves, not from the peak.

"3. Not enough ground rods were used for a barn of this size.

"4. The metal portions of the building were not connected with the rods.

"5. The silo was left unprotected.

## What the Stroke Did.

"With this outline of conditions you will be interested to know what happened. I found that—

"1. Portions of the current went down both ground rods, as evidenced by earth being torn up at each, the holes being still visible.

"2. The centre portion of the east end wall of the cow stable was blown to pieces, and the cement floor in the feed passage torn up for a space of about 2 ft. x 3 ft. This was quite close to the end of the water pipe in front of the cattle.

"3. The cow stable door on the east end near the north-east corner was blown open inward, allowing five of the sixteen cattle to escape by tearing loose the boards to which their chains were fastened. Some of the other cattle when examined after the fire appeared as if they had been killed by the stroke, as they were lying with their heads back on their sides as when asleep. The fact of the door being blown inward indicated that probably some of the current struck the litter carrier track which passed through that doorway.

"4. In the horse stable, just beside the water trough, another patch of cement floor about 2 ft. x 3 ft. had been torn up. It appeared as if the current had followed the water pipe along the passages to the trough and then escaped to the cement. Or possibly it may have come along the litter carrier track, jumped to the water trough, and thence through the cement floor.

"5. The horses were all gotten out in safety.

"6. The barn above and the cow stable seemed to "all take fire at once."

"7. The stroke was one of unusual violence. Five windows in the house some 18 or 20 rods away had every pane of glass in them shattered to pieces by the concussion, and in houses around windows were cracked as far away as the width of 100 acres, which would be about 120 rods. One man who lives several miles away told the Hardings that he noticed his house tremble with the shock.

"8. No thunder or lightning had been noted by any of the Harding family previously, but there was considerable afterward. Neighbours were reported to have observed a very mild flash before the heavy one.

"9. In several places the copper sheath was entirely gone, in some spots molten, and in others just as if completely burned up, leaving a sort of black cinder. Whether this was done by the lightning or by the heat of the fire could not be determined. In other cases I have examined where rodded buildings were burned from causes other than lightning I have not observed the copper sheath to have been affected by the fire.

"10. The road fence which was about 10 or 12 rods away was of wire, and from it a cross fence ran up to the barn. The road gate some 20 to 25 rods away was open. At each gate post the lightning bored holes in the ground, and also at the post next the barn.

## Remarks.

"1. I have known a number of cases in the winter time when the ground was frozen and covered with snow or ice where the lightning has left the cable and pierced a stone or cement wall and gone to earth by the warmer damp stable floor, and I have sometimes asked myself whether this is not due to some property of



the frozen earth and snow, e.g., resistance that renders the groundings less effective in winter. However, in all cases that I have actually investigated I have found the same method of rodding, viz., grounding from peak, leaving stub ends, and using insufficient number of groundings.

"2. With such tremendous discharge, it is possible that the barn might have been burned even if well rodded; however, we do not know this; what we do know is that it was very poorly rodded, and that we have no records of properly rodded buildings in Ontario being burned.

"3. As I drove to the Harding farm I noted numerous other buildings rodded with the same kind of rod, and according to the same defective methods. And yet these people think their buildings are properly rodded. Isn't it time, Mr. Heaton, that something was done to protect farmers against such frauds? The iron centred rod, of course, has practically gone off the market because of the unfavourable publicity given it in Bulletin 220 of the Department of Agriculture. But in many cases vicious methods of rodding are still being pursued. In some instances this is due to the companies themselves. I know of a number of them which persistently violate the well-known laws of electricity in every building they rod—and there is no excuse for this, because they all have Bulletin 220 and other writings which explain these laws. In other cases the bad rodding is due to the agents not following the instructions given by the companies. But whatever the cause, the result is the same, bad rodding and poor protection.

"I have no doubt this matter of poor rodding has already received your serious consideration, and that you will in due course have some way to suggest to overcome the difficulty.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

It is clearly demonstrated that the lightning rod when properly installed is efficient, but it is manifest from the report of Professor Day that some consideration will have to be given—and that very shortly—to the necessity of licensing and properly safeguarding the work of lightning rod installers.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings Ontario Library Association, April, 1918.

Duties of Enumerators Under Ontario Election Acts of 1918 and 1919.

Report of Ontario Bureau of Mines (Vol. XXVII, Part II, 1918): Sand and Gravel in Ontario.

Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations of Normal Schools of Ontario for Second-class and Kindergarten-Primary Certificates.

Thirteenth Report Feeble-Minded in Ontario, 1918.

Report of Minister of Public Works, 1918.

Succession Duty Act (R.S.O., 1914, Chap. 24, and Amendments).

Provincial Board of Health: List of Officers of Board, M.O.H., and Secretaries of Local Boards.

Ontario Housing Committee: Treatment of Surroundings of the Small Home.





# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JULY, 1919



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION DURING HALF YEAR OF 1919

The reports of accidents to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board do not indicate much falling off in the general industrial activity of the Province, although the war-time industries have ceased.

The total number of accidents reported during the first half of 1919 was 19,811, the corresponding figure for 1918 being 22,702. The amount of compensation awarded was \$1,676,049.88 during the first half of 1919, as compared with \$1,672,362.84 during the first half of 1918, the amounts being almost the same, although the number of accidents was a little less. This indicates a higher rate of wages.

The accidents reported during each month of the half year are as follows: January, 3,471; February, 3,164; March, 3,343; April, 3,112; May, 3,201; and June, 3,520.

The number of fatal accidents reported during the half year was 215, as against 212 for the corresponding half of 1918.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

#### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections for the past two months totalled .....	1,594
1st inspections .....	992
2nd inspections or re-visits .....	602

Eight hundred and twenty-six orders were issued covering the various requirements of the Act. Birth certificates were required and secured for thirteen employees of doubtful age. Seven others were dismissed, being under the legal age.

#### OVERTIME PERMITS.

Fifty applications were received for overtime permits and were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 .....	15
"    "    70 (bakeshops—to set sponge) .....	5
"    "    70 (war measures) .....	2
"    "    70 (month of Sundays) .....	2
"    "    70 (Dominion Day work, Sunday, June 29th) .....	26

#### PROSECUTIONS AGAINST LAUNDRIES.

Proceedings were taken against four proprietors of Chinese laundries for violation of Secs. 41 and 49; unsanitary conditions and failure to provide room separate from laundry for eating in. Fines amounted to \$40. Two charges were laid against one laundry and the fine was \$20; the other two were fined \$10 each. One case was dismissed.

#### APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Four new appointments have recently been made to the staff of Factory Inspectors, which is now comprised of the Chief Inspector, four female and eight male district inspectors. For some months the work of inspection has been carried on with decreased staff, owing to the death of one inspector and the resignation of another to take up other work. The new inspectors are Miss Weaver, formerly on the staff of the Employment Bureau, Toronto; Miss Jean Ogilvie, of St. Thomas; Mr. Currie and Mr. Hugh Stevenson, of Toronto.



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR JUNE

Comparison of traffic returns month of June, 1919, with that of June, 1918, results as follows:—

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$12,390 86	\$18,519 29
June 8th to 14th .....	11,902 38	20,675 18
June 15th to 21st .....	12,490 51	17,704 59
June 22nd to 30th .....	17,665 89	21,894 79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$54,449 64	\$78,793 85

Increase for June, 1919, \$24,344.21, or 44.7%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$34,428 34	\$40,818 53
June 8th to 14th .....	32,735 89	39,855 50
June 15th to 21st .....	36,779 29	36,151 40
June 22nd to 30th .....	46,113 22	51,152 22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$150,056 74	\$167,977 65

Increase for June, 1919, \$17,920.91, or 11.9%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$42,265.12, or 20.6%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

June 1st to 7th .....	2,000 cords
June 8th to 14th .....	3,003 "
June 15th to 21st .....	2,273 "
June 22nd to 30th .....	2,580 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	9,856 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton and Azen, Ont.; Johnsonburg, Pa.; Brownville, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Shipments represent an increase of 4,283 cords, or 76.8%, compared with previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
June 1st to 7th .....	143 tons	1,363 tons
June 8th to 14th .....	377 "	1,495 "
June 15th to 21st .....	309 "	1,372 "
June 22nd to 30th .....	592 "	1,615 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	1,421 "	5,845 "

This represents an increase of 842 tons, or 145% in woodpulp, and a decrease of 1,011 tons, or 14.8%, in paper.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via the Cochrane-North Bay route consisted of lumber, lath, shingles, pulpwood, and other forest products; grain and grain products, live stock, fish and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 489 cars, a daily average of 16.3, and an increase over previous month of 19%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic via North Bay and Cochrane consisted of automobiles and other vehicles, machinery, hardware, furniture, groceries, canned goods and other foodstuffs, oil, paint, drugs, and various manufactured articles.

This traffic totalled 420 cars, a daily average of 14 cars, and an increase over May of 9%.

**DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER****ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FILMS IN NOVA SCOTIA**

J. C. Tory, provincial member for Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, wishing to make the work of the Agricultural Representative in his county as efficient as possible, purchased a Pathoscope Motion Picture machine, which he lent for the summer of 1918 to A. B. MacDonald, the Agricultural Representative in Guysboro County at the time. With this machine he supplied a set of films on agricultural topics borrowed from the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau.

Mr. MacDonald received this equipment about the middle of August, 1918, and at once began to use it at a number of meetings he was then holding in different sections of the county. At the outset a keen interest was aroused in this method of giving agricultural instructions, and all the more so since Guysboro was the first place east of Quebec where motion pictures are used in agricultural work.

During the month of August and September thirty meetings were held. At all these six films were shown every evening. The programme was arranged in the following manner: first, a comic film, followed by two instructive ones; then a 15 to 20 minute address was given by the representative on a question which he thought would be the most interesting to the audience. The programme was concluded by showing two more instructive films, ending with a comic one. While the pictures were in progress explanatory remarks were given by Mr. MacDonald, which tended to make the pictures more interesting and instructive. The films shown in the different districts were selected to suit the particular needs of the section, and in a great many cases the lecture was on the subject of stock improvement.

Pictures were shown at three different School Fairs, which helped very much to complete the evening entertainment on those days.

In January, 1919, a set of films was again borrowed from the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau. These films were used in practically the same way as those borrowed in September of 1918, with the exception that several films were shown on the two evenings of the Poultry Show. This show was held in the town of Guysboro, and on the evenings of both days lectures by Agriculturists from the College at Truro were delivered in the town hall. The motion pictures naturally made a good closing of the evening's programme, especially when films were shown illustrative of the subject matter of the previous lectures.

Mr. MacDonald, the Agricultural Representative, is very grateful to Mr. Tory and the Ontario Bureau of Motion Pictures for the valuable assistance they have given him in his work. He finds that the motion picture scheme in agricultural teaching is without doubt the most efficient way for getting the farmers in outlying sections interested in improved methods of farming. Not only does he secure larger attendance at meetings when pictures are used in connection with lectures, but a greater impression is made and a friendlier and keener feeling is created between the representative and the farmer.

# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR JUNE, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of June, 1919.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	16	11,234	7,381	3,853
Brant .....	24	4,038	3,673	365
Bruce .....	8	5,127	4,952	175
Carleton .....	10	23,473	12,918	10,555
Ottawa City .....	16	18,104	18,104	.....
Dufferin .....	7	6,630	3,040	3,590
Elgin .....	18	6,802	4,519	2,283
Essex .....	25	10,467	7,011	3,456
Frontenac .....	21	8,463	5,136	3,327
Grey .....	15	5,907	4,657	1,250
Haldimand .....	3	954	554	400
Halton .....	6	982	932	50
Hastings .....	22	59,784	44,519	15,265
Huron .....	17	11,686	8,379	3,307
Kenora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent .....	15	29,870	21,112	8,758
Lambton .....	10	4,919	3,419	1,500
Lanark .....	7	2,870	2,538	332
Leeds and Grenville .....	26	10,160	4,123	6,037
Lennox and Addington .....	7	335	335	.....
Lincoln .....	14	46,451	29,236	17,215
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	8	254	248	6
London City .....	15	20,185	18,734	1,451
Muskoka .....	5	1,719	1,319	400
Nipissing .....	4	557	538	19
Norfolk .....	8	1,033	883	150
Northumberland and Durham .....	25	4,151	3,301	850
Ontario .....	17	7,925	2,672	5,253
Oxford .....	9	570	400	170
Parry Sound .....	6	1,623	1,590	33
Peel .....	8	6,404	4,154	2,250
Perth .....	12	6,852	2,752	4,100
Peterboro' .....	15	6,108	5,408	700
Prescott and Russell .....	7	28,085	15,392	12,693
Prince Edward .....	10	7,104	4,059	3,045
Rainy River .....	4	3,360	2,430	930
Renfrew .....	16	415,372	220,899	194,473
Simcoe .....	49	28,405	17,110	11,295
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	15	10,474	3,224	7,250
Sudbury .....	4	18,387	5,987	12,400
Temiskaming .....	13	6,517	5,092	1,425
Thunder Bay .....	9	2,190	2,190	.....
Victoria and Haliburton .....	15	5,109	3,104	2,005
Waterloo .....	16	51,839	51,839	.....
Welland .....	15	13,090	11,739	1,351
Wellington .....	19	13,944	8,427	5,517
Wentworth .....	3	5,346	2,591	2,755
Hamilton City .....	39	67,232	52,240	14,992
York .....	24	10,271	8,601	1,670
Toronto City .....	157	51,596	48,189	3,407
Totals .....	834	10,639,58	691,650	372,308

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	\$ 192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236			
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680			
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805			
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308			
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994							
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225							
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033							
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314							
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474							
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903							
Total for 6 ms.	4,839	5,937,044	4,483,212	1,453,832	5,624	7,372,277	5,500,097	1,872,180	4,586	4,455,968	3,256,447	1,199,521			



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of causes of fire for month of June 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	12	\$ 13,046	\$ 5,903	\$ 7,143
2	Conflagration .....	1	27,887	15,194	12,693
3	Electricity .....	50	56,302	41,819	14,483
4	Explosions .....	10	62,628	51,428	11,200
5	Exposure .....	53	80,235	63,737	16,498
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	5	442,172	239,931	202,241
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	11	1,210	960	250
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	2	618	618	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	3	700	450	250
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	6	13,840	11,225	2,615
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	4,000	1,850	2,150
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	268	71,474	49,640	21,834
15	Matches .....	76	13,154	11,157	1,997
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	1,217	1,017	200
17	Open Fires .....				
18	Open Lights .....	25	2,507	1,066	1,441
19	Petroleum and its products .....	30	11,907	9,501	2,406
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	6	1,929	1,929	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	35	54,454	43,550	10,904
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	55	33,553	25,520	8,033
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	5	1,064	864	200
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	28	11,866	8,320	3,546
27	Unknown .....	84	137,873	87,519	50,354
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	61	20,322	18,452	1,870
	Total .....	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308

## Statement III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of June, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	4	\$ 162	\$ 162	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	116	91,669	51,254	40,415
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	15	2,707	2,707	
55	Club Houses .....	1	7,790	6,290	1,500
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	2	2,131	2,098	33
58	Dwellings .....	471	115,703	70,030	45,673
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	5	47,161	32,470	14,691
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	25	3,394	3,204	190

## Statement III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of June, 1919.  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	10	4,752	2,752	2,000
65	..... (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	17,494	17,494	.....
67	Mercantile Stores.....	69	86,029	56,923	29,106
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	1	60	60	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	49	654,801	421,429	233,372
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums.....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	8	4,776	4,741	35
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	4	140	140	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts... ..	5	1,045	845	200
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	33	16,030	11,335	4,695
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	5,257	4,900	357
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	10	2,827	2,786	41
	Total.....	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR JUNE, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Hastings .....	Briggs and Turivas, Trenton.....	50,000	4
Kent .....	Jasperson's Brick & Tile Plant, Coatsworth ..	21,245	7
Lincoln.....	Canadian Flax Mill, Ltd., St. Catharines..	28,932	3
Russell.....	Embrun, Stores .....	27,887	2
Renfrew.....	Gillies' Sawmill, Braeside.....	400,000	7
Waterloo.....	McDougall & Co's. Foundry, Galt.....	50,000	5
Wentworth .....	Ross' Garage, Hamilton.....	46,516	27

## JUNE RECORD.

The amount of the June fire loss for the first time since October is in excess of one million dollars, but the number of fires again show a commendable reduction for the month over June of 1918.

It will be noticed from the recital of the chief losses for the month that one fire is responsible for nearly 40% of the whole month's loss, and that the seven fires recapitulated are responsible for 60% of the amount.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that the amount is slightly in excess of June of last year.

The number of fires occurring in the Province is commendably less, in spite of the fact that lightning fires of June, 1919, are very much in excess of June, 1918. This, however, only in passing.

It will be noticed that six out of every seven special fires recorded are in manufacturing establishments, and comparing June of 1918 and June of 1919, manufacturing and special risks evidence the enormity of the fire waste. In June, 1918, we had 39 fires with a total of \$133,728.00, and in June, 1919, we had 49 fires with a total loss of \$654,801.00.

Involved in the manufacturing class of the month of June was a fire in Waterloo County, estimated at \$50,000.00, in a foundry at Galt, a fire not attributed to a manufacturing class, but a case of exposure. In this case, the fire started in a small shed adjoining the foundry proper (not in all worth more than one hundred dollars) but it spread to the foundry, and caused an estimated damage of \$50,000.00.

#### LIGHTNING AND LIGHTNING RODS.

The month of June and July to the date of writing have been characterized by heavy and continuous storms. Our barn record for June is heavy and July will even be heavier.

It is regrettable to announce that, including a rodded barn fire reported in May, we have now before us five reports of lightning fires in barns stated to be equipped with lightning rods. Each case is having special and particular attention, and we shall have occasion in a later bulletin to deal with the subject in a more thorough manner than our present advices warrant us in doing.

#### FEWER MATCH FIRES.

An improvement is noticed this month in respect of match fires, but the record of the month is still too heavy to pass unnoticed. The reduction in the number of match fires is an incident rather than a proof.

We have had a very interesting experience brought to our attention during the month which is worthy of mention. Mr. James Armstrong, Chief of the Fire Department of Kingston, was called to a fire in a dwelling house, which was soon extinguished with very small loss. On inquiring into the cause, it appeared that a grocer boy had delivered some goods and among other things was a large box of so-called "Home" matches, which being dumped on the floor with undue force, had caused friction to ignite every head in the box. Chief Armstrong thoughtfully sent the box to this office with full particulars, and the first thing that was noticed was the words on the left hand corner of the box, "Safety for the Household." Upon making inquiry it has turned out that the "Home" does not ensure "Safety for the Household," for it is made to strike anywhere and easily. The words upon the front of the box, as mentioned, are decidedly misleading.

#### AN UNDERESTIMATED FIRE LOSS.

In the May Bulletin we estimated the loss of the Canada Wire and Cable Company, Toronto, at \$103,165.00. From reports recently received we now learn that the actual loss by that fire was \$258,407.00, or at least \$155,000.00 in excess of our estimate. This difference will be corrected in our Annual Statement, but meanwhile it is well to note that the result for the month of April, 1919, is misleading, but this is not our fault.

When it happens that a loss has not been adjusted when we close our books for the month, we make inquiries from all available sources as to what a reasonable estimate of the loss would be, and we try to get reliable figures to use as an estimate. After following this course in the Toronto case, it is manifest we were out in our estimate, and the figures for the month of April are therefore unavoidably inaccurate.

A similar condition has just been reported regarding a fire at Collingwood, of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company, reported in the June Bulletin as an estimated loss of \$250,000.00, where we apprehend we shall be in exactly the same difficulty.



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

The reports of local Boards of Health for the month of July show a slight increase in smallpox cases over the same month of 1918, but a decrease of 16 cases compared with June last, when 68 cases and 2 deaths were reported.

The deaths from diphtheria are 9 more while the cases reported are 9 less, which would indicate the disease to be of a more virulent type, or that the cases have not all been reported.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports show a marked decrease in measles, whooping cough and typhoid fever, as may be seen in the comparative table.

Infantile paralysis shows a slight increase over the corresponding month of 1918. The places reporting are: Toronto, 3 cases; Hamilton, 1; Ottawa, 1; Ameliasburg Tp., 2.

Influenza and influenzal pneumonia have almost disappeared from the Province, only 5 deaths being reported, while acute primary pneumonia caused 52 deaths during the month.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY

Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for July, 1919:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	July—1919		July—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	51	1	38	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	154	3	158	5
Diphtheria.....	186	19	195	10
Measles .....	83	.....	748	1
Whooping Cough .....	80	8	169	12
Typhoid Fever.....	34	8	42	15
Tuberculosis.....	201	147	178	109
Infantile Paralysis.....	7	.....	1	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	11	10	15	15
Influenza.....	6	3	.....	.....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	.....	52	.....	.....
	813	253	1,544	165

NOTE.—The last three diseases were not reported in 1918.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health:—

	July, 1919. June, 1919.	
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis.....	83	108
Gonorrhoea.....	139	154
Chancroid.....	7	10
	229	272

NOTE.—Five deaths from syphilis.



## ONE DEATH FROM SMALLPOX.

Smallpox Cases reported for July, 1919:—

	Cases	Deaths.
Brantford .....	7	0
Belleville .....	8	0
Hamilton .....	1	0
Guelph .....	5	0
Sturgeon Falls .....	5	0
Tilbury E. Tp. ....	13	1
Smith Tp. ....	2	0
Asphodel .....	1	0
Vankleek Hill .....	2	0
Hawkesbury W. Tp. ....	2	0
Puslinch Tp. ....	4	0
Beverley Tp. ....	2	0
	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 1

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Report of Inspector of Legal Offices, 1918.

List of Secretaries of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc., for 1919.

Agricultural Bulletin No. 270—"Judging Vegetables."

" " " 252—"Preservation of Food: Home Canning."

" " " 247 (Revision of No. 217)—"Farm Poultry: Some Experiments  
in Poultry Houses and Fattening Chickens."

" " " 272—"Contagious Abortion in Cattle."

Calendar of Ontario Veterinary College for Session 1919-1920.

The Fire Marshal's Act.

Report of Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1918.

Amendments to the Assessment Act.

Natural Gas Industry in 1918.

Ontario Election Act and Amendments: Ontario Election Act, 1918, and Amendments:  
Temperance Referendum Act, 1919.

Duties of Enumerators Under Ontario Election Acts of 1918 and 1919.

Directions to Enumerators in Unorganized Districts.

School Acts—Amendments of 1919.

Department of Education: Syllabus of Regulations, etc., of Autumn Model Schools.

Syllabus of Regulations and Courses for English-French Model Schools, at Ottawa,  
Sandwich, Sturgeon Falls and Vankleek Hill.

Fourth Annual Report of Inspector of Auxiliary Classes, 1918.

Workmen's Compensation Act and Amendments to 1919, Regulations, etc.

Factories, Shop and Office Buildings Act (Amendments from 1914 to April, 1919, of).

Motor Vehicles Act, 1919.

Northern Ontario, A Land of Farming, Mining, Lumbering, Hunting, and Independent  
Homes.

Women's Institute Branch, Circular No. 18.

Fruit Branch Circular, Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



AUGUST, 1919



Notes of Public Service in progress or accomplished by the various administrative Departments and their branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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FREE ON APPLICATION

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## JULY STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of July, 1919, with that of July, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$12,619 91	\$20,364 74
July 8th to 14th .....	13,905 06	20,514 51
July 15th to 21st .....	12,478 35	19,787 02
July 22nd to 31st .....	21,375 10	27,602 34
	\$60,378 42	\$88,268 61

Increase for July, 1919, \$27,890.19 or 46.2%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$36,804 66	\$34,568 30
July 8th to 14th .....	30,377 94	37,811 48
July 15th to 21st .....	33,372 96	35,969 60
July 22nd to 31st .....	50,101 82	64,843 85
	\$150,657 38	\$173,193 23

Increase for July, 1919, \$22,535.85 or 15%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$50,426.04 or 23.9%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

July 1st to 7th .....	1,685 cords
July 8th to 14th .....	1,691 "
July 15th to 21st .....	1,860 "
July 22nd to 31st .....	3,829 "
Total .....	9,065 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, and Azen, Ont., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Brownville, Watertown, Cadyville, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent a decrease of 791 cords, or 8%, compared with previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
July 1st to 7th .....	256 tons	1,124 tons
July 8th to 14th .....	219 "	1,400 "
July 15th to 21st .....	501 "	1,218 "
July 22nd to 31st .....	2,005 "	2,193 "
	2,981 "	5,935 "

This represents an increase of 1,560, or 110% in woodpulp; and an increase of 90, or 1.5% in paper.



## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via T. & N. O. and North Bay, consisted of lumber, lath, shingles, pulpwood, and other forest products, woodpulp, grain and grain products, fish, butter, livestock, and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 650 cars, a daily average of 21 cars and an increase over June of 28.8%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via T. & N. O. and Cochrane for the West, consisted of farm machinery, automobiles and other vehicles, furniture, hardware, canned goods, groceries, matches, canoes, oil, glass, confectionery and various foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 236 cars, a daily average of 7.6 cars, and a decrease from the previous month of 45.7%.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

## HEALTH OF ONTARIO VERY SATISFACTORY

The health of the Province, as indicated by the reports of the local Boards of Health of communicable diseases, for the month of August, may be considered very satisfactory. The decrease in cases is over 550. The most marked reductions are in typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough; the total deaths being the same as in the corresponding month of last year (175), exclusive of influenza, influenzal pneumonia, and primary pneumonia, which were not reported in 1918. Smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria show a slight increase as may be seen in the comparative table.

The reports of Medical Officers of Health of venereal diseases show a decrease of 119 cases.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by local Boards of Health for the month of August, 1919.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	August—1919		August—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	30	.....	21	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	120	2	101	1
Diphtheria.....	190	27	164	11
Measles.....	64	.....	347	6
Whooping Cough .....	112	14	246	12
Typhoid Fever.....	69	16	240	27
Tuberculosis.....	176	109	206	116
Infantile Paralysis.....	3	.....	5	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	8	8	1	.....
Influenza.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	.....	28	.....	.....
Relapsing Fever and Dysentery.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	780	235	1,331	175

NOTE.—The last four diseases were not reported in 1918.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

	August, 1919.	August, 1918.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	104	108
Gonorrhoea .....	169	280
Chancroid .....	5	9
	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 397

## Smallpox Cases Reported for August, 1919.

	Cases.
Brantford .....	1
Belleville .....	5
St. Catharines .....	2
Peterboro .....	8
Hamilton .....	5
Hespeler .....	1
Acton .....	1
Raleigh Tp. ....	1
Springer Tp. ....	1
Field Tp. ....	3
Belmont Tp. ....	1
Smith Tp. ....	1
	<hr/> 30

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

During the month of July, 1,370 inspections were made throughout the Province.

1st inspections .....	767
2nd inspections or re-visits .....	603

Seven hundred and seven orders were issued relating to the various sections of the Act.

## CHILD LABOUR.

About fifty children were found to be illegally employed, being under 14 years of age, and were dismissed.

## OVERTIME PERMITS.

Eight applications for overtime were received this month and were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	6
Under Sec. 70 (Bakeshops) .....	2

## PROSECUTIONS FOR LACK OF LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owner of a building for failure to provide lavatory accommodation for tenants. Conviction was registered, but as the work of installing same had been begun, the case adjourned for two weeks, when a fine of \$50 was imposed. The work has since been completed.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of July, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	16	5,969	4,716	1,253
Brant .....	11	6,731	6,080	651
Bruce .....	20	5,494	3,766	1,728
Carleton .....	5	7,104	2,204	4,900
Ottawa City .....	11	14,427	8,927	5,500
Dufferin .....	4	25,000	11,700	13,300
Elgin .....	19	27,412	13,412	14,000
Essex .....	22	19,956	14,377	5,579
Frontenac .....	9	19,032	19,032	.....
Grey .....	11	42,004	35,439	6,565
Haldimand .....	3	1,284	1,284	.....
Halton .....	1	10	10	.....
Hastings .....	18	15,606	10,222	5,384
Huron .....	22	14,733	12,601	2,132
Kenora .....	3	775	775	.....
Kent .....	20	14,465	10,665	3,800
Lambton .....	15	7,229	5,271	1,958
Lanark .....	6	21,575	4,169	17,406
Leeds and Grenville .....	28	14,031	10,856	3,175
Lennox and Addington .....	9	3,233	2,337	896
Lincoln .....	15	8,034	5,734	2,300
Manitoulin .....	2	1,512	1,512	.....
Middlesex .....	14	4,432	1,932	2,500
London City .....	14	3,111	711	2,400
Muskoka .....	12	15,192	9,375	5,817
Nipissing .....	6	18,617	17,527	1,090
Norfolk .....	14	17,771	9,453	8,318
Northumberland and Durham .....	22	14,639	12,539	2,100
Ontario .....	17	25,980	18,861	7,119
Oxford .....	15	12,437	4,387	8,050
Parry Sound .....	2	3,350	2,456	894
Peel .....	12	24,398	14,098	10,300
Perth .....	8	8,825	6,765	2,060
Peterboro' .....	13	1,014	1,014	.....
Prescott and Russell .....	21	68,989	41,599	27,390
Prince Edward .....	4	80	80	.....
Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew .....	12	20,850	9,612	11,238
Simcoe .....	30	12,396	7,874	4,522
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	2	24	24	.....
Sudbury .....	10	13,903	7,803	6,100
Temiskaming .....	13	68,899	44,751	24,148
Thunder Bay .....	15	16,355	14,030	2,325
Victoria and Haliburton .....	14	11,955	7,045	4,910
Waterloo .....	21	12,226	10,613	1,613
Welland .....	26	14,800	9,738	5,062
Wellington .....	14	5,027	4,297	730
Wentworth .....	9	2,315	1,665	650
Hamilton City .....	51	18,698	14,073	4,625
York .....	22	34,369	26,839	7,530
Toronto City .....	162	67,528	63,983	3,545
Totals .....	845	793,796	548,233	245,563

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474				
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903				
Total for 7 ms.	5,691	6,449,435	4,891,120	1,558,315	6,395	8,661,281	6,383,107	2,278,174	5,431	5,249,764	3,804,680	1,445,084



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of causes of fire for month of July, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	13	\$ 6,072	\$ 3,372	\$ 2,700
2	Conflagration .....	1	54,941	31,170	23,771
3	Electricity .....	44	53,579	40,204	13,375
4	Explosions .....	7	689	489	200
5	Exposure .....	69	87,565	56,167	31,398
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	6	680	680	.....
7	Friction .....	4	34,952	33,202	1,750
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	6	5,810	5,810	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	9	7,611	5,277	2,334
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	9	13,335	7,070	6,265
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	2	21,165	9,415	11,750
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	189	119,912	84,755	35,157
15	Matches .....	79	32,937	24,502	8,435
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	6	5,108	4,462	646
17	Open Fires .....	2	278	278	.....
18	Open Lights .....	24	7,742	4,242	3,500
19	Petroleum and its products .....	33	12,991	10,291	2,700
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	4	1,142	1,142	.....
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	35	22,125	21,515	610
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	68	58,052	36,367	21,685
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	18	26,628	23,746	2,882
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	4	8,683	5,253	3,430
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ....	32	44,707	25,707	19,000
27	Unknown .....	105	139,698	92,243	47,455
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	76	27,394	20,874	6,520
Total .....		845	793,796	548,233	245,563

## Statement III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of July, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	1	\$ 825	\$ 825	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	132	180,686	105,494	75,192
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Churches .....	8	2,180	2,180	.....
55	Club Houses .....	2	358	358	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	2,632	2,632	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Dwellings .....	459	141,671	85,863	55,808
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	2	18,823	17,073	1,750
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	100	100	.....
61	Garages .....	10	11,895	11,124	771
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	25	2,551	2,351	200

## Statement III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of July, 1919.  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....				
65	" " (Summer only) ..	12	20,071	13,997	6,074
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	80	163,861	124,267	39,594
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	3	492	492	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	43	120,558	101,784	18,774
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	2	9,525	5,825	3,700
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	5	16,150	15,300	850
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	7	2,400	2,400	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	1,000	1,000	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	41	44,771	21,923	22,848
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....				
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	8	53,237	33,235	20,002
Total .....		845	793,796	548,233	245,563

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR JULY, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Dufferin .....	Hunter, Barn, E. Garafraxa .....	\$ 21,150	13
Grey .....	Knechtel & Co., Flour Mill, Hanover ....	26,544	3
Prescott and Russell .....	Pilon, Mrs. M. L., Stores, Casselman .....	30,571	2
Temiskaming .....	Barry, Hollinger & Dunn, Mining Plant, Boston Creek .....	45,130	5

## RECORD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Although the number of fires reported for the month of July, 1919, is slightly in excess of the corresponding period of last year, it is not materially different and when it is observed that 189 fires were due to lightning, it is readily surmised why this condition is met with. This is the first month since September in which we have had to record an increase in the number of fires occurring during the month. It is gratifying to observe that the aggregate loss of the month is nearly half a million dollars less than the corresponding month of the preceding year, and again adds to the very favorable result of the year to date.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO BUSH FIRES.

Included in the statement for the month are all reports of fires occurring in insured properties due to the bush fires in the North Country, but we have not yet been able to obtain anything like an accurate list of the settlers whose property and effects have been destroyed without insurance, but we hope to be able to provide for these losses in next month's issue.

## GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR, PORT COLBORNE.

No mention is made this month of the serious disaster at Port Colborne for the reason that the event happened on August 9th. We have had a very careful report made and full investigation as to the cause of the accident is being undertaken by the Crown at the Coroner's Inquest, which is to be conducted on September 5th. Whether this is or is not a loss by fire, such as we should report in our estimates, will depend very largely upon the evidence brought out at the inquest and investigation. For the present it must remain an open question.

## LIGHTNING FIRES AND RODDED BUILDINGS.

We are recording this month two additional fires in barns destroyed by lightning, and which have been reported to us as having been equipped with lightning rods. Both these cases are being investigated by Professor R. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and will be further dealt with in subsequent reports.

*Report by Lightning Rod Expert.*

We have received a report from Mr. W. H. Day, respecting a fire in the premises of Fred Schreiber, and we consider it of sufficient importance to insert in full herein for the benefit of those interested in cases of this particular kind. Mr. Day's report is as follows:

"I visited these premises on the 25th of June and beg to report as follows:

"1. The main barn was 54 feet by 66 feet, the peak running north and south. On the east side was a peaked addition 16 feet by 26 feet, over the doors to the drive floor and a lean-to from this to the northeast corner. On the north end was a lean-to 12 feet by 44 feet, beginning at the northeast corner and extending within 10 feet of the northwest corner.

"2. The barn stood on a 9-foot stone wall. The south end of the basement was used as a manure shed.

"3. A litter carrier track ran from the stables to the manure shed.

"4. There were eavetroughs along all eaves, there being four down spouts located as follows: One at the southwest corner of the main barn; one on the east side in the corner formed by the main barn and the addition; one at the northeast corner of the lean-to addition on the east; and one at the northwest corner of the lean-to addition on the north.

"5. Above the manure shed on the south end was a mow, in the centre of which, and against the south end there was some hay, a few feet deep. Between the hay and the southwest corner of the mow there were some implements stored as follows: The mower, next the hay and with the cut-bar leaning against the hay. Beside the mower stood a sleigh, and south of this again was the buggy in the southwest corner. Under the buggy there was some chaff. It will be noted that the down spout at the southwest corner was near the buggy and the chaff.

"6. The building was rodded as follows: The cable on the main barn ran along the peak, and was grounded straight down from the peak at the south end thus passing the hay and within 5 or 6 feet of the mower. There were four points on the main peak. On the peaked addition at the east there was one point from which a ground rod ran down to the southeast corner of the peaked addition. The two parts of the rodding system were not connected in any way. It will thus be noted that none of the water spouts were grounded and only one part of the eavetrough system.

"The rod, which was of the old, iron-centred variety, had been on the building eleven or twelve years, and the iron was found to be very badly rusted, thus rendering the rod far under weight. The ground rod on the south end was found broken off, but whether it was broken before the fire or not, I was unable to learn. Neither the owner nor his family knew, as none of them had been at the south end for a long time. From the peak more than half way down the cable was not stapled or fastened in any way, leaving a long stretch of possibly 20 feet swaying in the wind, and the owner was rather suspicious that the cable may have been broken off. We think his suspicions probably well grounded as we have known numerous similar cases with this kind of cable where it had been found broken.



"7. After the flash occurred the owner's son discovered fire on top of the hay in the south end, near where the ground rod passed down on the outside. By means of water he succeeded in getting this fire under control, when he discovered another blaze in the chaff under the buggy. While giving his attention to this the fire in the hay made way again and was soon beyond control.

*The Rodding was Defective.*

"In regard to the rodding the following points are to be noted:

- "(a) The system of rodding was defective, all the eaves being left unprotected, and none of the down spouts grounded.
- "(b) The type of cable was the very poorest, being the old, iron-centred rod, which is notorious for its short durability.
- "(c) There is reasonable ground for thinking the ground rod may have been broken just above the hay.
- "(d) The litter carrier track was neither grounded nor connected to the rodding system.

*Comment Regarding the Fire.*

"In regard to the fire the following points should be emphasized:

- "(a) The fire in the chaff under the buggy undoubtedly arose from part of the bolt going down the ungrounded water spout at the southwest corner, and jumping from it over the chaff to the buggy, thence to the sleigh, and thence to the mower, and thence to the ground rod, firing the hay on the way; or possibly the bolt went from the implements to the litter carrier track below.
  - "(b) Another possible explanation of the fire on the hay is that part of the bolt was going down the ground rod and induced a charge on the mower which jumped to the rod thus firing the hay.
  - "(c) Or possibly the flash on the ground rod 'side-flashed' to the mower, and thence to the litter carrier track below.
  - "(d) Whatever the true explanation as to the firing of the hay it appears that the firing of the chaff from the spout was really responsible for the loss of the barn, as the fire in the hay had been got under control and would probably have been completely extinguished but for the fire in the chaff.
- "This and other cases I have investigated serve only to impress on my mind more strongly than ever the importance of connecting up all metallic portions of the structure and thoroughly grounding all water spouts.
- "In the case of movable metals, like implements, there is a danger from them if near the rods—it is not possible to connect them up, and if a flash passes down the rod there may be sufficient induction to cause a spark."

(Signed) WM. H. DAY.

We are glad to inform our readers that subsequent investigations into rodded buildings where fire has occurred will be made by Professor R. R. Graham, of the Agricultural College, at Guelph, who, for many years past has been Chief Assistant in the Department of Physics, to Mr. W. H. Day.

It is generally known, of course, that Professor Day has relinquished his academic position to become actively identified with the lightning rod business, and in order that subsequent investigations may be removed from any charge or thought of bias or prejudice, we have thought it advisable to place subsequent investigations in the hands of an expert and impartial authority, such as Professor Graham.

We cordially appreciate Mr. Day's interest in the subject of lightning rod equipment and hope his progressive attitude will insure a great growth in this adequate means of protection against lightning fires.

The report made by Mr. Day and printed in full in this insertion, is another evidence of the necessity of superior and proper installation of lightning rod equipment.

**MATCHES.**

We have occasion again to draw attention to the large number of fires during the month caused by matches, and the comparatively large amount involved in match fires of the month. This cause has become so prevalent that drastic legislation will be required, to effect the necessary remedy.



During the month, the Ontario Safety League, which has been so active and successful in its campaign against accidents, has taken a step in advance by issuing slips or dodgers for insertion in pay envelopes distributed by the manufacturers throughout the Province. The first set of these slips deals exclusively with the subject of match fires, and bears numbers one to twelve inclusive. We have pleasure to select a sample for publication in this number and commend most heartily the action of the Ontario Safety League in giving prominence to the subject.

## MATCHES

The common, ordinary, every-day match that strikes anywhere is a menace to the community.

Use Safety Matches, that strike only on the box.

Ontario Safety League  
Royal Bank Building  
Toronto

No. 2

We are advised that copies of these dodgers can be had freely on application to Mr. R. B. Morley, the General Manager of the Ontario Safety League, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and urge that opportunity be not lost to co-operate with the League in pressing home the truth that runs throughout the dodgers and as expressed in the sample above printed.

### A MOTORIST'S CARELESSNESS.

Mr. Fred Strother was returning from Shelburne to his home at Hornings Mills after a garden party, on the night of August 4th. About midway between the two places he met a man with a motor car that had run out of gasoline. He very kindly offered to supply him, and as it was pitch dark, he told the man he would require a light, but not to bring a match. The man, however, did not heed his warning, and the passenger with him also lighted a match, with the result that Mr. Strother's tank exploded and burned his car completely up and burned him so badly that his life was despaired of for some time. And even at this present writing (August 21st), the muscles are all exposed on his right arm, the nails are burned off his hand, and he is lying in the hospital without any clothing on him on account of his terribly burned condition all about the upper part of the body. These matches were used to give light, not to light cigarettes or cigars. You will understand that this was a rank case of thoughtlessness or carelessness on the part of these men, for they had been warned by Mr. Strother. The case is more distressing because he had just returned from overseas in May, where he had served for three years or more and had received wounds over there from which he had practically recovered.

### AN OBJECT LESSON IN FIRE PREVENTION.

Fire and Water Engineering: The recent strike of the fire department of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which the city was without experienced firemen for eight days, may be taken as an illustration by all other cities of what can be done in the line of fire prevention when the public is really interested. When the strike began, on April 12th, volunteers were enrolled and word was sent to all business houses and property owners to take extraordinary care to avert danger of fires, as the city was practically unprotected. The result was that in the eight days during which the strike lasted the fire loss was \$500, while the corresponding week in the preceding year the loss was \$20,676, which amounted to a daily average loss of over \$2,000—more in a single day of the careless period than in the whole week when every one felt a responsibility for the city's safety. This is an excellent object lesson on the fact that the average fire is simply and solely the result of carelessness, and teaches that fire prevention campaigns should be held "early and often."

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



SEPTEMBER, 1919



Notes of Public Service in progress or accomplished by the various administrative Departments and their branches.

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1919

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR AUGUST

Comparison of traffic returns of August, 1919, with that of August, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$13,226 29	\$19,018 60
August 8th to 14th .....	13,261 64	21,757 44
August 15th to 21st .....	14,709 02	23,427 68
August 22nd to 31st .....	23,601 41	29 915 31
	\$64,798 36	\$94,119 03

Increase for August, 1919, \$29,320.67 or 45.25%.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$33,245 30	\$39,900 24
August 8th to 14th .....	41,135 25	43,461 10
August 15th to 21st .....	36,756 82	39,517 07
August 22nd to 31st .....	60,736 10	55,384 19
	\$171,873 47	\$178,262 60

Increase for August, 1919, \$6,389.13 or 3.7%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$35,709.80 or 15.1%.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

August 1st to 7th .....	2,607 cords
August 8th to 14th .....	2,916 "
August 15th to 21st .....	2,455 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	2,604 "
Total . . . . .	10,582 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton and Azen, Ont.; Johnsonburg, and Tyrone, Pa.; Watertown, Cadyville, Ticonderoga, Delano Jct., Corinth, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent an increase of 1,517 cords, or 16.7%, compared with previous month.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
August 1st to 7th .....	1,279 tons	1,405 tons
August 8th to 14th .....	1,318 "	1,383 "
August 15th to 21st .....	1,469 "	1,405 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	1,902 "	1,869 "
	5,968 "	6,062 "

This represents an increase of 2,987 tons or 100% in woodpulp; and an increase of 127 tons or 2% in paper, compared with the month of July, 1919.



## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed by Cochrane and T. & N. O. consisted of lumber, lath, pulpwood and other forest products, woodpulp, paper, grain, livestock, hides, butter, fish and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 605 cars, a daily average of 19.5 and a decrease over July of 7.1%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via North Bay and T. & N. O. consisted of stoves, glass, hardware, and iron and steel articles, automobiles and other vehicles, machinery, furniture, pianos, oil, salt, canned goods, various foodstuffs and manufactured articles.

This traffic totalled 310 cars, a daily average of 10 cars and an increase over July of 30%.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### ONTARIO BUREAU OF MOTION PICTURES

The widening of the sphere of the activities of the Motion Picture Bureau of Ontario proceeds with extraordinary rapidity. A brief outline of its development within the past two years has already been given in the columns during the past few months—how more than two hundred films covering eighty-two subjects had been displayed to over 700,000 people in public motion picture theatres, rural organizations such as farmers' clubs, women's institutes, dairy and horticultural associations, etc., and how the demand for Ontario films had come from far and wide outside the Province, and what excellent missionary work for Ontario the films had been doing overseas.

During the summer the staff of the Bureau has been working unremittingly and with the excellent results that a number of unique films have been turned out and have been prominent features of many fall fairs throughout the Province. Two operators and two machines have been on the road presenting Ontario Government films in either large tents or in permanent fair buildings.

Two weeks at Toronto National Exhibition, one week at Ottawa, and one week at London; five days at Kingston, three days each at Chatham and Beachburg, was the record for Government films, while Renfrew, Avonmore, North Bay, Englehart, Matheson, and other well-known towns were given from one to two days each. In every case the Government films drew large audiences and generous applause.

The great event in Ontario in August was, of course, the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and it is naturally a matter of justifiable gratification that the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau was able to secure a remarkable series of motion pictures of the Heir Apparent to the British Crown, from the time of his arrival in Toronto, to his departure three days later. These films will be priceless historic records, and it is no wonder that they are prime favorites with the public. Particular interest is attached to the scenes filmed at the Toronto National Exhibition when the intense affection and loyalty of the people to the fascinating young Prince reached its climax in the popular demonstrations before the grand stand when the Prince of Wales reviewed the veterans and presented the medals to the heroes of the great war or their next of kin.

During the coming winter the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau expects a busy period. Among the pictures of the wonderful regions of Northern Ontario which will be shown in film form are the Algonquin Provincial Park, the Muskoka Lakes, and Temagami, and in the older parts of Ontario are the Rideau Lakes, Niagara Glen, and the Gorge at Elora. The striking beauty of these scenes will be a revelation to those who have never seen them, as well as an inducement to visit them. They have been aptly called "the playgrounds of Ontario," and the films will help the people to enjoy these health-giving beauty spots.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

## GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919.

	MEN.					WOMEN.				
	Applications and Re-applications	Vacancies notified by Employers.	Number referred to Positions.	Placements within Zone.	Casuals placed.	Applications and Re-applications.	Vacancies notified by Employers.	Number referred to Positions.	Placements within Zone.	Casuals Placed.
Belleville .....	109	144	109	109						
Brantford .....	130	126	126	123	14	28	26	28	28	
Brockville .....	132	114	137	136						
Chatham .....	419	419	419	419		1	1	1	1	
Cobalt.....	169	308	169	169		6	1	6	4	
Fort William .....	390	888	383	296		5	22	4	4	
Galt.....	75	86	77	77						
Guelph.....	232	213	221	172		11	11	11	11	
Hamilton .....	595	727	654	556		92	125	92	58	49
Kingston .....	287	264	263	220						
Kitchener .....	107	106	107	107						
Lindsay .....	41	42	47	47						
London .....	175	235	179	173		86	198	74	58	43
Niagara Falls.....	69	104	69	65						
North Bay.....	354	596	259	259						
Orillia.....	34	50	50	50						
Oshawa .....	91	140	91	91		24	24	24	24	
Ottawa.....	1,698	1,886	1,731	1,618	399	44	73	25	18	
Owen Sound .....	66	50	65	64		4	10	4	4	
Pembroke.....	187	897	184	186		4	4	4	4	
Perth.....	19	24	21	19						
Peterborough .....	260	175	224	174		6	2	7	2	
Port Arthur .....	514	825	508	490	28	8	28	4	4	
Sarnia.....	87	90	85	84		1	4	1	1	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	351	266	343	343		4	3	3	3	
St. Catharines .....	393	384	368	354		16	42	14	12	
St. Thomas .....	165	173	174	165		2		2	2	
Stratford .....	93	161	106	92						
Sudbury .....	424	1,621	497	378		8	10	4	4	
Timmins.....	116	116	116	116						
Toronto—King St.—										
Industrial.....	1,564	2,663	1,235	1,030		108	181	76	67	
Farms.....	282	245	200	65		43	31	59	35	
Clerical.....						227	129	98	66	
Domestic.....						266	628	190	154	1,176
Professional.....	378		268	106						
Toronto—Bloor St.....	302	299	267	252						
Toronto—Front St.....	500	2,828	500	500						
Welland.....	101	123	125	118		6	8	9	6	
Windsor .....	513	894	512	468		17	18	15	15	
Totals.....	11,422	18,282	10,889	9,691	441	1,017	1,579	755	585	1,268

## (GAME AND FISHERIES BRANCH)

## ABSTRACT OF GAME LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The following abstract of Ontario Game Laws and Regulations, which is being issued by the Ontario Game and Fisheries Branch, is effective to May 31st, 1920.

No Person domiciled in the Province of Ontario for a period of less than six months shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any animal or bird, or carry or use any gun, or rifle for such purpose, except under the authority of a license.

Deer: Open Season, November 5th to November 20th, both days inclusive.

Only One Deer may be taken in any one season by one person.

Moose, Reindeer or Caribou: Open Season for that portion of the Province lying to the South of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to the City of Port Arthur, from the 5th day of November to the 20th day of November, both days inclusive.

Open Season for that portion of the province lying North of the said line of Railway from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary, and that part of the Province lying to the South of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the City of Port Arthur to the Manitoba boundary, from the 1st day of October to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive.

Only One Moose, Reindeer or Caribou may be taken in one year by any one person; and no Cow Moose, or Young Moose, Reindeer or Caribou, under the age of One Year may be hunted, taken or killed.

No Hounds or Dogs accustomed to pursue deer are allowed at large where deer are usually found, during the close season for deer; and Hounds or Dogs found running deer during the close season may be killed on sight by any person, who shall not be liable for damage for so doing.

No Person who has taken or killed any Bird or Animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be Destroyed or Spoilt, and No Person who has killed or taken a Fur-bearing Animal shall allow the Skin thereof to be Destroyed or Spoilt.

Wild Geese, Ducks (other than wood or eider duck), Plover and Snipe: Open Season from the 1st day of September to the 15th day of December, both days inclusive.

Bag Limit: Two Hundred ducks per season.

The Purchase or Sale of Wild Ducks, Wild Geese or other Water Fowl is prohibited.

Grouse, Partridge, Quail and Pheasants: No Open Season.

Hares: May be taken by any means at any time between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of November and between the 23rd day of December and the 2nd day of January following, and may be taken at any other time by any other means than shooting.

Cotton-Tail Rabbit: Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Wood Hare or Cotton-Tail Rabbit may be taken or killed in any manner by the owner, occupant or lessee of any land upon which it can be proved to cause actual damage.

Squirrels: (Black or Grey) Open Season from the 1st day of November to the 15th day of November, both days inclusive. No Open Season in the counties of York, Waterloo, Halton, Haldimand, Kent, Oxford, Wellington, Peel, Middlesex, Wentworth and Elgin.



Turkeys, Wild: Open Season from the 1st day of November to the 15th day of November, both days inclusive.

Woodcock: Open Season from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of November, both days inclusive.

No Partridge, Quail, Snipe or Woodcock may be bought or sold.

Shooting Between Sunset and Sunrise Forbidden.

Insectivorous Birds must not be caught, killed, sold, or had in possession without a permit, except Goshawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Great-horned Owls, Crows, Cow-birds, Blackbirds (Grackles) and House Sparrows.

Beaver and Otter: For Terms and Conditions upon which Beaver and Otter may be taken or had in possession, see Orders-in-Council dated October 6th, 1916, October 10th, 1916.

Mink, Fisher and Martin: Open Season from the 1st day of November to the 30th day of April, both days inclusive.

Musk rats: Open Season in that part of the Province lying South of the French and Mattawa Rivers from the 1st day of March to the 21st day of April, and in that part of the Province lying North of the French and Mattawa Rivers from the 1st day of April to the 21st day of May.

Sec. 11. (4) Muskrat Houses, etc.—No muskrat shall be shot or speared at any time; nor shall any muskrat house be cut, speared, broken or destroyed at any time.

(5) When Destruction of Muskrats Lawful.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any person destroying any of the animals in defence or preservation of his property, or prevent the destruction of muskrats by any means, at any time, in the vicinity of dams or drainage embankments where there is a probability of injury being caused by them to such dams or drainage embankments, but unprime skins so taken shall not be offered for sale or barter except under the authority of a permit issued by the Deputy Minister, and the fur dealer possessing such skins must hold the permit so issued and forward the same to the Department when applying for permit to ship out of the Province or to dress or tan these skins.

(6) Onus of Proof.—The onus of proving the justification under the next preceding subsection shall be on the person destroying any such animals.

Sec. 21. (1) Certain Employees Not to Carry Firearms.—No person employed in any lumber camp or in connection with the construction or maintenance of any railway or public work shall have in possession in the vicinity of such lumber camp, railway or other public work, any gun or other firearms except as may be authorized by special license.

#### ROYALTIES ON CERTAIN SKINS.

Sec. 11b. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ship to any point outside the Province, or attempt to take or ship to any point outside the Province, any raw or undressed skins, or pelts of fisher, martin, mink, or muskrat, or other skins or pelts upon which a royalty may be levied by the Government, or to have such skins or pelts dressed or plucked, or treated in any way, without first having obtained a permit from the Department upon the payment of royalty on each and every skin or pelt as follows: Fisher, \$1; Martin, 50c.; Mink, 25c., and Muskrat, 3c.; but such royalties shall not apply to pelts imported from outside of the Province if they are accompanied by an affidavit proving their place of origin to the satisfaction of the Department.

Fur-bearing Animals: Persons engaged in the business of breeding game or fur-bearing animals require a permit.



No Person shall Hunt or Trap fur-bearing animals except under the authority of a license, but this shall not apply to farmers or farmers' sons trapping on their own lands, other than Beaver and Otter. License Fee, \$5, for Resident, and \$50 for Non-resident; but the latter is not permitted to take Beaver or Otter.

**Buying and Selling:** Persons buying and selling Fur-bearing Animals or skins or pelts thereof or the skins or pelts of protected animals require a License. License Fee, \$10 for Resident and British subject, and \$25 for non-resident or non-British subject.

**Possession Close Season:** Skins of moose, deer, caribou and fur-bearing animals may be had in possession during the close season under the authority of a permit issued by the Deputy Minister not later than ten days after the end of the open season, and specifying the number and description of such skins.

**Fur Dressers and Tanners** require a License to dress, tan, pluck, or treat any raw or undressed skin or pelt of fur-bearing animals upon which a royalty may be levied by the Government. License Fee, \$10.

**Game Dealers:** Persons engaged in the business of buying and selling game require a license. Fees, graded, \$1 to \$10.

**Cold Storage:** Persons engaged in the business of Cold Storage of game require a License. Fees, \$5 to \$15.

**Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs:** It is illegal to supply game for or as part of a meal during the close season, except under authority of a License. Fees, \$1 to \$10.

**Hunting Licenses:** Non-resident License Fee for Deer, Moose and all kinds of game in season, \$25.

Resident License to Hunt Deer, \$3. Resident License to Hunt Moose, Reindeer or Caribou, \$5.

Persons acting as guides to Hunting and Fishing parties require a License. Fee, \$2.

D. McDONALD,

*Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.*

Toronto, 1919.

STOP!—BEFORE YOU LEAVE SEE THAT YOUR CAMP FIRE IS OUT. FOREST FIRES DESTROY BIRDS AND GAME.

### PERMIT REQUIRED TO MAIL CERTAIN RAW FURS OUTSIDE ONTARIO

The following notice has been sent to Postmasters in the Province of Ontario:

"In accordance with Section 11B of the *Ontario Game and Fishery Act, 1919*, any raw or undressed skins or pelts of Beaver, Otter, Fisher, Martin, Mink and Muskrat for transmission to any point outside of the Province must be accompanied by an Export Permit, issued by the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries; and parcels offered for conveyance by post, unaccompanied by such permits, should not be accepted at post offices in Ontario.

"At the final point of despatch from the Province of Ontario and immediately prior to placing the postal parcels in a mail bag, the official dealing with the parcel will detach its permit, stamp it at the foot with the office date stamp and add his signature, fold the form and mail to the address printed upon the back thereof, namely, the Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, Toronto."

# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of August, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	20	15,670	8,920	6,750
Brant .....	15	4,934	4,859	75
Bruce .....	14	7,470	7,020	450
Carleton .....	6	11,950	8,450	3,500
Ottawa City .....	33	21,607	19,813	1,794
Dufferin .....	6	4,398	2,098	2,300
Elgin .....	9	15,156	9,089	6,067
Essex .....	23	16,533	7,741	8,792
Frontenac .....	8	15,783	4,351	11,432
Grey .....	18	23,272	16,664	6,608
Haldimand .....	11	7,295	5,420	1,875
Halton .....	7	13,993	7,901	6,092
Hastings .....	34	18,271	12,286	5,985
Huron .....	17	20,949	8,725	12,224
Kenora .....	2	1,033	1,033	.....
Kent .....	13	14,883	9,174	5,709
Lambton .....	27	19,676	10,725	8,951
Lanark .....	3	1,231	841	390
Leeds and Grenville .....	32	15,576	11,368	4,208
Lennox and Addington .....	4	74	74	.....
Lincoln .....	14	4,837	3,875	962
Manitoulin .....	1	25	25	.....
Middlesex .....	19	12,682	9,557	3,125
London City .....	18	2,271	2,241	30
Muskoka .....	12	4,544	2,794	1,750
Nipissing .....	10	3,469	2,305	1,164
Norfolk .....	12	12,503	8,364	4,139
Northumberland and Durham .....	39	20,495	10,532	9,963
Ontario .....	24	39,758	20,576	19,182
Oxford .....	6	652	652	.....
Parry Sound .....	5	6,995	3,345	3,650
Peel .....	4	431	431	.....
Perth .....	12	13,575	9,075	4,500
Peterboro' .....	17	3,101	2,843	258
Prescott and Russell .....	9	8,367	4,967	3,400
Prince Edward .....	14	11,190	6,765	4,425
Rainy River .....	3	9,190	6,217	2,973
Renfrew .....	2	16	16	.....
Simcoe .....	49	30,292	18,783	11,509
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	14	21,045	9,177	11,868
Sudbury .....	7	4,772	2,822	1,950
Temiskaming .....	18	52,742	43,688	9,054
Thunder Bay .....	12	2,850	2,850	.....
Victoria and Haliburton .....	9	2,638	2,638	.....
Waterloo .....	16	6,905	6,905	.....
Welland .....	31	844,875	16,650	828,225
Wellington .....	22	21,997	15,047	6,950
Wentworth .....	9	4,501	3,748	753
Hamilton City .....	31	4,037	3,944	93
York .....	29	17,973	7,592	10,381
Toronto City .....	178	37,425	31,657	5,768
Totals .....	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236			
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680			
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805			
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308			
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563			
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274			
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033							
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314							
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474							
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903							
Total for 8 ms.	6,662	7,054,550	5,285,130	1,769,420	7,484	10,079,491	7,438,092	2,641,399	6,379	6,705,671	4,221,313	2,484,358			

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of causes of fire for month of August, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	14	\$ 9,830	\$ 7,529	\$ 2,301
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	50	21,422	19,234	2,188
4	Explosions .....	12	10,339	9,211	1,128
5	Exposure .....	77	65,280	49,742	15,538
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	5	805,387	5,372	800,015
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial.....	13	2,137	2,137	
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	3	1,958	1,958	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	8	2,161	2,111	50
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	6	29,145	10,000	19,145
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	293	169,882	96,957	72,925
15	Matches .....	64	24,136	19,619	4,517
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	2	185	185	
17	Open Fires.....	3	165	165	
18	Open Lights .....	20	2,667	2,654	13
19	Petroleum and its products .....	45	18,636	15,147	3,489
20	Rubbish and Litter.....	3	57	57	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	32	9,828	4,873	4,955
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	78	77,104	46,885	30,219
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22).....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion.....	12	13,366	8,301	5,065
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	23	13,940	7,785	6,155
27	Unknown .....	107	147,753	83,782	63,971
28	Unclassified (temporarily).....	78	30,529	22,929	7,600
Total .....		948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of August, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	3	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	156	284,645	151,498	133,147
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	8	8	.....
54	Churches .....	11	3,475	3,275	200
55	Club Houses .....				
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	3	5,924	3,924	.....
58	Dwellings .....	497	129,755	94,635	35,120
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	3	801,100	1,100	800,000
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	150	150	.....
61	Garages .....	18	9,920	6,085	3,835
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks....	28	8,397	7,547	850



STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of August, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	7	4,713	1,713	3,000
65	(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	6,450	6,450	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	90	123,029	72,550	50,479
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	8	1,239	1,049	190
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	37	36,605	33,190	3,415
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	1	303	300	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	11	785	600	185
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	8	2,214	1,194	300
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	2	141	141	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	45	23,475	14,937	8,538
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	600	600	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	13	14,862	14,847	15
	Total .....	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR AUGUST, 1919.

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Temiskaming .....	Perlmutter & Nathanson's Store, Porquis Junction .....	\$ 20,724	5
Welland .....	Port Colborne Elevator .....	800,000	7
	Reeb Block, Port Colborne .....	26,990	12

## AUGUST FIRE RECORD.

The month of August shows a slight improvement in the number of fires over August, 1918, but a slight increase in the amount of loss. It will be noticed in the computation of the amount, provision has been made for an estimate of the damage by the Port Colborne explosion, and reference is made to this in detail, later on.

A perusal of the statement of Summary of Fires by months and years, will form pleasant reading, showing a reduction in the number of fires of over eleven hundred, and in the amount of loss of nearly three and a half millions less; in spite of the estimate for the Port Colborne disaster, which is not really a fire loss, and which may well have been excluded from the computation.

It will be noticed from the Statement of Causes, that lightning is again responsible for nearly three hundred fires; somewhat less than in August of 1918, but unfortunately, somewhat heavier in amount. In August, 1918, there were 341 fires, with a loss of \$163,403; in August, 1919, there were 293 fires, with a loss of \$169,882.

This surely indicates a growing concentration of values in farmers' barns, but the whole record is deplorable when it is so clearly demonstrated that ninety-nine per cent. of these fires might have been saved by a standard lightning rod equipment.

A gratifying feature of the month is that while there were almost as many manufacturing and special hazard burned in August, 1919, as in August, 1918, the financial

loss is only about one-fifth of what it was in the previous year; and had it not been for the Port Colborne elevator, which is, of course in a separate class, the month would have been devoid of any item of special and peculiar interest.

#### RE PORT COLBORNE ELEVATOR.

As previously mentioned, we are including this loss this month as a fire of the month, although it is scarcely a fire in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Fire did very little damage, but one or more explosions following a fire did an immense damage, with a concurrent loss of eleven lives.

It is not our purpose to issue any special report on this disaster, but we understand the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association intend doing so, and we shall gladly place at their disposal such reports and evidence as we have accumulated. The entire facts connected with the disaster were brought out at the coroners' inquest, held at Port Colborne, September 5th and 10th, 1919, and we content ourselves with recording the finding of the jury, which was as follows:

"The jury find that the accident was unavoidable, and that no person was to blame for the unfortunate occurrence, but recommend, on evidence given by experts, in the re-construction of the elevator, that better ventilation be given to all parts of the elevator; also that circuit breakers be installed in all lofters; that a sprinkler system be installed in the elevator heads, and all open flames be eliminated in the building."

Remarkable evidence was submitted at the coroners' inquest to show that under the regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners, dust from the grain (a highly dangerous substance when suspended in the atmosphere) must not be carried away by any artificial means by blowing or arresting; in other words, a few pounds of grain dust is more important than human life, and this is a vital point which should have more consideration for a greater measure of future safety.

The Dominion Government Commission of Investigation, headed by Col. Monserrat, has concluded its investigation, and its report is awaited with keenest interest.

#### WELLAND.

The County of Welland has been very prominent for incendiary fires for many years, and latterly we have paid special attention to the fires reported to us. As a result of our investigation the Port Colborne fire in the Reeb Block, reported in the month of August, was found to be of undoubtedly incendiary origin; three men were placed under indictment in connection with this fire, but two were discharged by the police magistrate for want of evidence. The third man, Roy d'Clerico, has been committed for trial at the next Court of the County Sessions or Assizes.

Considerable attention was paid during the month of August to fires in the Town of Welland, and it will be some satisfaction to know, as a result of the investigation by Mr. J. J. Shanahan, of the Ontario Fire Marshal's office, two men have been committed to prison,—one for three years, and one for two years, under confession of actually setting fires to the property of Matilda (Tillie) Rink. This woman has also made a confession of facts, has been arrested, and committed to stand her trial at the next assizes. As a result of her confession, William Phillips has been arrested as inciting to the committal of the deed, and has also been committed for trial. Phillips is allowed out on bail of ten thousand dollars, but, despite every effort, Matilda Rink has not been allowed bail and is confined in the County gaol.

#### FIRE MARSHALS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the notable events of the month of August was the reception and entertainment for the first time outside of the limits of the United States, of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America.

Considerable space was devoted by the local press to the accounts of the local meetings, and addresses and papers read, all of which will appear in the printed record, and it is not our intention to enlarge thereupon; but as a result of that Convention, certain important resolutions were adopted on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, which deserve special quotation in this Bulletin. We only quote those which have an important bearing upon the work of the Association, namely:

"I. Whereas the present time is one of unprecedented social disturbance, and violent internal attack upon the foundations of our personal liberty, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Fire Marshals' Association of North America hereby endorses the suggestion of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, that this year October 9th be specially observed as a 'Patriotic Fire Prevention Day', and that all possible effort be made to emphasize its largest patriotic values as an occasion for constructive thought, conservational effort and mutual co-operation for the public welfare."

"III. Whereas the Committee on Co-operation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, appointed by the last annual convention of this association, held a two days' session in New York, upon January 9th and 10th, 1919, devoted to the consideration of plans for increasing the safety, of the American public from preventable fire; and,

"Whereas, the considerations of this conference were formulated in ten resolutions, unanimously adopted by your committee and by them circulated among the members of this association; therefore, be it

"Resolved that the Fire Marshals' Association of North America hereby endorses these resolutions and recommends to its members the fullest practicable compliance therewith."

"IV. Whereas the International Association of Fire Engineers is working in such a splendid manner for the furtherance of the aims to which this association is dedicated;

"Resolved, that this association desires to co-operate in every possible way with the above association and that we delegate the then president of this association to attend the next meeting of said association."

"VI. It is our firm belief that education in fire prevention is most important in the elimination of the enormous fire waste obtaining in both Canada and the United States, and we recommend the adoption of all means that will call to the minds of the people the need of conserving the created resources of our countries suggesting public instruction in our graded schools by using such books as 'Safeguarding the Home from Fire,' published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and other pamphlets prepared and promulgated in the States or Provinces of our several members; and we believe that a well defined advertising campaign should be carried out, using newspapers and posters and other mediums of information. We endorse *Fire Protection* as the official organ of the association."

The entire staff of investigators of the Ontario Fire Marshal's office was present during the session of this convention, and it is to be hoped that the unique opportunity will be of benefit in our future work.

We are thoroughly in accord with Resolution No. 1, and give herein some further particulars of what we contemplate doing for Fire Prevention Day, October 9th.



### "CLEAN UP" DAY ON OCT. 9

A sixteen-page prospectus was published for the purpose of giving information and suggestions regarding the celebration of October 9th as Fire Prevention Day. Helpful ideas were made to mayors and other civic officials, and particularly the fire chiefs in connection with the work that they may accomplish.

Merchants, manufacturers, women and children, as well as the principals and teachers of schools, were especially taken care of in suggestive paragraphs.

#### PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

One thousand Ormolu gold plated and enamel medals will be presented as prizes to the pupils in the Third and Fourth Grades of Public, Private, and Separate Schools by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., for the best essays on the subject, "Prevention of Fire in Home and Factory." In addition to these prizes a solid gold and two solid silver medals will be given for the three best essays written by students in colleges and universities in Ontario.

The school principals in the various districts will act as judges in the Third and Fourth Grade Competitions, and the judges in the College and University Contest will be W. H. Shapley, Esq., President Dominion Fire Prevention Association; Arthur Hewitt, Esq., President Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.; and John B. Laidlaw, Esq., President Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.

A statement showing the allotment of medals to each city, town, village and county is given in the prospectus.

Sunday School superintendents, presidents of social, labour, public, and private organizations are also told in this booklet how they can help in the work of fire prevention; in fact, nobody is forgotten.

The Publicity Campaign was planned on broad, practical lines with the primary thought of reaching every individual in the Province and putting the question of personal responsibility in the reduction of the fire waste, especially as regards preventable fires, squarely up to each.

The daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the trade, labour, social, and religious magazines have been carrying these advertisements, and giving liberally in addition much valuable space in their editorial and news columns which will be of inestimable benefit to the country.

A feature of the pamphlet issued is a letter addressed to the principals and teachers of the Ontario schools as well as the heads of colleges and universities by Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education. Dr. Cody in his usual forceful manner states in part:

"It is hoped that, through the teaching and influence of those who are directing the lives of the rising generation in our schools, colleges, and universities, much will be accomplished in moulding their habits so that 'The Crime of Carelessness' with which Canadians are charged, in connection with the enormous fire losses of the country, may cease to be."



SPIRIT OF  
CLEANLINESS  
AND ORDER

# FIRE!

A BIG TAX ON EVERYONE

CAUSED BY

## CARELESSNESS

FIRE WASTE FOR YEAR  
1918 IN ONTARIO

**\$15,673,240.**  
CAUSED BY 9,740 FIRES,  
80 PER CENT. OF WHICH  
WERE PREVENTABLE.

DAILY BONFIRE OF  
**\$42,000** OF MER-  
CHANDISE, BUILDINGS AND  
FOODSTUFFS.

ACCUMULATIONS OF  
RUBBISH AND LITTER  
ARE A FIRE MENACE IN  
HOMES, STORES AND  
FACORIES.

MAKE YOUR HOME TOWN  
FIRELESS TOWN

ONTARIO  
FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE INC  
IN AFFILIATION WITH THE  
ONTARIO FIRE MARSHALS OFFICE  
DEPT. OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
TORONTO  
GEORGE F. LEWIS SECRETARY

# CLEAN UP FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 9TH

SPIRIT OF  
CARELESSNESS  
DESTRUCTION  
AND  
SUFFERING

HORRORS OF FIRE

POSTER BY ANDY



# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## ONTARIO'S METAL PRODUCTION FOR SIX MONTHS

Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, are tabulated below, and for purposes of comparison the quantities and values are given for the corresponding period in 1918.

Product	Quantity		Value		
	1918	1919	1918	1919	
Gold .....	ounces	229,421	231,729	\$4,648,164	\$4,666,759
Silver .....	"	8,736,002	5,744,172	8,267,624	5,951,362
Platinum .....	"		13.6		818
Palladium .....	"		16.4		987
Cobalt (metallic) .....	lbs.	118,889	59,337	249,045	93,157
Nickel (metallic) .....	"	208,802	5,147,745	83,332	1,825,347
Nickel Oxide .....	"	21,768	5,503	5,551	1,567
Cobalt Oxide .....	"	259,371	202,912	339,052	301,791
Cobalt Sulphate and Hydroxide .....	"		{ 26,289		{ 16,164
Nickel Sulphate and Carbonate .....	"	222,039	{ 133,732	27,505	{ 15,531
Molybdenite, concentrates .....	"	32,656		45,845	
Lead (pig) .....	"	776,711	1,481,204	66,630	54,802
Copper (blister) .....	"		3,080,492		452,055
Nickel in matte (*) .....	short tons	21,393	7,072	12,385,950	3,535,915
Copper in matte (*) .....	"	10,708	4,341	4,283,040	1,128,753
Copper ore .....	"	16		318	
Iron ore, exported (†) .....	"	30,741	5,804	138,018	44,309
Iron, pig (†) .....	"	38,130	24,095	1,034,517	670,512
Total .....				\$31,574,591	\$18,759,829

\* Copper in matte was valued at 20 cents and nickel at 30 cents per pound in 1918. For 1919, the values have been placed at 13 and 25 cents per pound respectively. The total matte produced contained 19,605 tons of nickel and 5,911 tons of copper. See heading "Nickel-Copper" for explanation.

† Total output of iron ore was 70,955 short tons worth \$307,645.

‡ Total output of pig iron was 305,577 tons, valued at \$8,503,644. Figures in the table represent proportional product from Ontario ore.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

As a result of after-war conditions there was a material reduction in Ontario's metalliferous production for the first six months of 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918. This is due chiefly to the curtailed production of nickel-copper matte to about half that of 1918, when there was the greatest production of these metals that this Province has ever known. The silver output continues its natural decline, although the price of the metal has been rising steadily. Gold, however, shows a slight increase over both the 1917 and 1918 production. Molybdenite, for lack of market, is not being mined. The precious metals, platinum and palladium, are now recovered at the Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Lead, along with most other metals, has fallen in price since the close of the war.

## GOLD, PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM.

Gold production, 231,729 ounces, shows an increase but is still a little under the figures for the first half of 1916, when 235,060 ounces were recovered. Unfortunately, the strike at the Kirkland Lake camp, which began on June 12th, is still effective, and that source of gold supply is shut off for the time being. At Porcupine, however, the output is increasing, more particularly at the Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre mines. During the half year, 490,523 tons of ore were milled, of which 465,407 were treated at Porcupine, and 25,116 tons at Kirkland Lake for a recovery of 212,895 and 18,637 ounces respectively. As a by-product of nickel-copper refining at Port Colborne, gold to the value of \$3,921, also platinum and palladium in small quantities, as shown in the table of production, were recovered.

## SILVER.

Despite the high price of silver, which averaged 103.677 cents per ounce for the half year, production from Cobalt declined nearly three million ounces as compared with 1918. There were 28 properties from which shipments were made; those marketing one-quarter million ounces or over are named in descending order: Nipissing Mining Corporation of Canada, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Kerr Lake, Miller Lake-O'Brien, Coniagas, O'Brien and Buffalo. On July 23rd, a strike was called by the Miner's Union. A settlement in the near future is probable as representatives of both miners and managers are meeting in conference. Even with an early resumption of work, the year's output will be materially reduced by the strike. Of the total output, 42,900 ounces were recovered from gold ores and 11,714 ounces from the refining of nickel-copper matte. The Miller Lake-O'Brien and Crews-McFarlan mines at Gowganda contributed 409,344 ounces of the total, the balance coming from Cobalt proper and Casey township. Seven shippers were paid for the Cobalt content of the silver ore, receiving therefor \$16,737. The ore testing and sampling plant at Cobalt, formerly operated by Campbell & Deyell, was purchased by the Ontario Government on May 8th, and since that date has been under the management of A. A. Cole, Mining Engineer of the T. & N. O. Ry. Commission.

## SILVER-COBALT REFINERIES.

In addition to metallic Cobalt and nickel and various compounds of these metals, as noted in the table, Southern Ontario refineries recovered 2,659,569 ounces of silver and marketed 1,949,280 pounds of white arsenic. This production came from plants located at Deloro, Thorold, Welland and Chippawa. Nickel metal from these refineries to the extent of 106,023 pounds was marketed for \$37,119.

## NICKEL-COPPER.

Since July, 1918, when the production of refined nickel and blister copper by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., began at Port Colborne, Ont., the total quantities of nickel and copper in matte do not appear in the table of production. The figures given represent the shipments of matte to the United States and Wales. The close of the war found the nickel companies over-stocked, and consequently the price fell and production was curtailed. Until the surplus stock has been absorbed nickel-copper matte production will not increase even to a pre-war basis. Ore smelted in the period totalled 370,541 tons, as compared with 717,119 tons for the corresponding period in 1918. Ore shipped from the Alexo mine to the Mond Company smelter was 2,215 tons, and the British America Nickel Corporation on June 30th had 46,814 tons stock-piled.

## IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.

Of the total output of iron ore 65,151 tons went to Ontario blast furnaces, and 5,804 tons were shipped out of the Province. The Magpie and Moose Mountain mines were the chief producers.

Four iron furnaces at Saut Ste. Marie, two at Hamilton and one each at Midland, Parry Sound, Port Colborne and Deseronto were in blast. Foreign ore smelted in the period was 598,581 tons and Ontario ore 51,238 tons. The total output of pig iron was 303,577 tons worth \$8,503,644; steel 296,081 tons worth \$8,770,717 and 23,955 tons of spiegel valued at \$868,148. The Algoma Steel Corporation now makes in its own ovens all the coke required in its plant, the output being 183,970 tons for the period.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS: HOUSING BRANCH

The domestic instincts of the people of Ontario have led them to take advantage of the Ontario Housing Act, 1919, with promptness and energy, and an extraordinary development of home-building is taking place throughout the Province of Ontario.

Briefly, the situation regarding Housing in Ontario is as follows:

Ninety-one municipalities have passed by-laws to come under the Ontario Housing Act of 1919.

Over \$10,000,000 have been appropriated for use by these municipalities.

Approximately 1,200 houses are in course of construction in Ontario under the Housing Act.

The erection of these houses will entail an expenditure by the Provincial Government of between four and five million dollars this year.

It is estimated that by the spring of 1920, about five thousand houses will be in the course of construction, which will entail an expenditure of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Plans, specifications and estimates have been checked for about fifteen hundred houses. Most of this number have been approved and passed by Mr. J. A. Ellis, Director of the Housing Branch of the Ontario Bureau of Municipal Affairs. Some, however, have been rejected as not complying with the specifications and terms of the Ontario Housing Act.

### (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR SEPTEMBER

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by local Boards of Health for September, 1919.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	September—1919		September—1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	48	1	6	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	187	4	187	3
Diphtheria.....	291	36	351	52
Measles .....	51	1	188	4
Whooping Cough .....	141	9	72	31
Typhoid Fever.....	101	31	111	31
Tuberculosis.....	105	93	259	181
Infantile Paralysis.....	9	.....	2	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	6	5	6	4
Influenza.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	.....	79	.....	.....
	939	269	1,182	306

NOTE.—The last two diseases were not reported in 1918.



### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases reported by medical officers of health for September, 1919:

	September, 1919.	September, 1918.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	115	114
Gonorrhoea .....	151	246
Chancroid .....	7	7
	<hr/> 273	<hr/> 367

NOTE.—Three deaths from syphilis.

### SMALLPOX CASES REPORTED FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Toronto .....	1	Kelso .....	1
Brantford .....	1	Iroquois Falls .....	1
Ottawa .....	2	Winchester Tp. .... (1 death)	5
Chatham .....	4	Martland " .....	4
Woodstock .....	3	Vespra " .....	1
Napanee .....	1	Smith " .....	1
Peterboro .....	7	Field " .....	6
Windsor .....	1	Marmora " .....	1
North Bay .....	1	Onondaga " .....	2
Smithville .....	2	Grimsby North Tp. ....	1
Cochrane .....	2		<hr/> 48

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Bulletin 220—"Lightning Rods (Revised to February, 1919)." Dept. of Agriculture.  
 Report of Insurance Commission: Hon. Mr. Justice Masten.  
 22nd Annual Report of Provincial Municipal Auditor.  
 Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 271—"The Apple Maggot."  
 17th Annual Meeting Ontario Good Roads Association.  
 Appendix to 53rd Vol. Journal of Ontario Legislature.  
 County Road Legislation: Highway Improvement Act and Provisions of Ontario  
 Highways Act *re* County Roads.  
 Dept. of Education: Regulations, etc., *re* Studies in Elementary Agriculture and  
 Horticulture.  
 Circular No. 23—"Why It Will Pay You to Plant Certified Seed Potatoes Grown in  
 Northern Ontario."  
 Circular to Teachers of Separate School Inspectorates.  
 Vital Statistics Act *re* Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.  
 Mining Act of Ontario.  
 Motor Vehicles Act, 1919.  
 Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture.  
 49th Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Charities on Hospitals and Charitable  
 Institutions.  
 Department of Agriculture: Bulletin 273—"Community Halls."  
 Report on Venereal Diseases, by Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins.  
 51st Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories.  
 11th Annual Report of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1918.  
 Report of Stallion Enrolment Board.  
 Crop Bulletin 140.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### ONTARIO'S GOOD ROADS ORGANIZATION

A brief review of Ontario's excellent Good Roads system, the product of much careful study and experience by skilled road engineers, will be read with interest by the public, urban and rural, whose good-will and co-operation are essential elements in the construction of good roads.

The review will be divided under three headings: County Roads; Provincial Highways; and Traffic and Provincial Aid.

#### COUNTY ROADS

Good municipal government in Ontario has received an impetus by the development of County Road Systems, subsidized by the Province. This has necessarily been beneficial by adding an important public duty to the responsibility of the County Council.

County roads are not a new departure in Ontario. The value of this organization was proven by the earlier road-builders of the Province. Middlesex, Wellington, Hastings and others owe the basis of existing main roads to that system. The Highway Improvement Act of 1901 revived interest in county roads, by appropriating \$1,000,000 to be given in aid of model county roads.

The Act of 1901 granted aid to county roads in the proportion of one-third of expenditure on construction.

#### GRANTS ESTABLISHED ON PERMANENT BASIS.

In 1907 the county road grant was established on a permanent basis, and by subsequent legislation,

- (1) The grant for construction was increased to 40 per cent.
- (2) A grant of 40 per cent. was provided for maintenance.
- (3) A grant of 60 per cent. was provided for "Provincial County Roads."
- (4) Cities are required to contribute to "Suburban Roads."

#### WHY A 60 PER CENT. GRANT.

Provincial county roads are roads which, because of their length and location, carry a considerable amount of through traffic, making them proportionately cost more to construct and maintain, and which additional cost, the district through which they pass should not be required to pay. The larger subsidy of 60 per cent. is granted to more fairly equalize the burden.

With grants of 40 per cent. for the less-travelled roads, and 60 per cent. for the most heavily-travelled roads, it is estimated that the cost of county roads will now be about equally divided between the counties and the Province.

All counties in the Province are now operating under this system, and 9,500 miles have been designated for improvement, and to which the Provincial grant is assured.

#### RESPONSIBILITY AND SUPERVISION.

Responsibility for the condition of county roads rests upon the county councils, who make their own appropriations, and carry out the work under their own superintendent. The Province subsidizes their work.

County roads are primarily the market roads of the townships, radiating from the local cities, towns, villages and shipping points. They are the roads which have in the past absorbed much of the greater part of township expenditure, because of the heavy traffic on them. Every citizen benefits by them.

The relief given to township councils by placing the most heavily travelled market roads under the County Road System is a direct form of aid to all the township roads.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF SUBURBAN ROADS.

In addition, heavily travelled roads radiating from cities are being placed in a class of "Suburban Roads," to which cities contribute equally with the county; and the

Provincial subsidy is 40 per cent. or 60 per cent. of the total, according to the class of road.

#### GENERAL POLICY PURSUED.

The basis of the Provincial subsidy to good roads is the Motor Vehicle tax. Two-thirds of the motor vehicle revenue is derived from city and urban municipalities. This, coupled with the direct contribution from cities to "Suburban Roads," is a measure of support for main roads which is both equitable and substantial.

It has been the policy of the Ontario Highway Department to encourage vigorously county road systems and to place no unnecessary restriction on the extension of these systems so as to include all systematic work which might be entitled to aid. The prosecution and extension of county road systems to a reasonable extent will do everything that grants to township councils could accomplish, and will provide that expenditure be made under experienced supervision, with proper machinery, and that the work, when completed, will be reasonably maintained. County Councils are everywhere learning to take this view of the situation and are seeking to bring their county road systems under systematic schemes of construction and maintenance.

The rate-payer of the township can be seriously and confidently urged to lend hearty support to County Councils in their efforts to improve and maintain the Market Roads of the Province.

#### PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS

The councillor and rate-payer are vitally interested in understanding the relation of the Provincial Highway to the general plan of Ontario's road organization.

The Provincial Highway System was authorized by an Act of 1917, and provides that the Department of Public Highways may take over, maintain and construct leading roads throughout the Province.

#### THE MAIN ARTERY OF THE SYSTEM.

The trunk line—the main artery—of such a system would be the highway from Windsor to the Quebec boundary, with branches from Prescott to Ottawa and from Hamilton to the Niagara River. This route alone, about 600 miles in length, has within twelve miles from it half the population of the Province, and over half the assessment. A road which will link up so much potential traffic cannot be ignored.

#### THE BASIS OF THE MARKET ROADS.

This road is not merely a route for through traffic. Section by section it forms a series of most important market roads for local farm traffic. Residents on and adjacent to these roads are entitled to its proper maintenance for their market traffic. These roads must be so built as to carry all the heavy traffic which is flowing over them (or which will flow over them when improved to a reasonable standard), or else the farming community along them is unfairly penalized for residing on them. Local residents either cannot maintain the road, or do so only at an unfair cost.

#### TRAFFIC GOVERNS COST.

The chief unit of cost in road maintenance is traffic, not miles. Expenditure is necessary in proportion to the number of vehicles using a road. Traffic along certain of the main routes which may properly be included in a Provincial system has reached proportions which would place an impossible burden on the local municipality; and the only fair remedy is a Provincial system, largely supported by the revenue drawn from automobile owners.

Because they are assumed as Provincial Highways, new roads are not created. The roads already exist, the bridges and culverts on them must be built. Through township and county organization, large (and in some cases excessively large) expenditures are being made on them.

#### WHAT HAPPENED IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Before being assumed as a Provincial Highway, the Lincoln County Council was spending \$1,000 per mile annually on the Queenston Stone Road—and the road was deteriorating. Representatives of the Township of Pickering protested their entire inability to maintain their section of the Kingston Road, because of the excessive traffic. An unfair burden is merely removed from local municipalities and is properly assumed by the Province. The Provincial Highway System is a matter of justice to the municipalities through which these roads pass.



An immediate and huge Provincial expenditure on a continuous pavement of cement-concrete, similar to the Toronto and Hamilton Highway, is not proposed, as many appear to believe. The amount of traffic from point to point will vary; materials available, character of subsoil, and variety of conditions will affect the type of construction and cost. In some sections it is anticipated that existing gravel roads may be developed and maintained for some years, or until the growth of traffic renders rebuilding cheaper.

#### BETTER MAINTENANCE, KEYSTONE OF POLICY.

Better maintenance rather than heavy construction is proposed by the Provincial Highway Department. Many miles of the proposed Provincial Highways have been old gravel or macadam roads, the maintenance of which has been neglected. Many miles are inferior because they have not been properly drained. A thorough system of maintenance and development is first proposed so as to utilize the roadbed that now exists. Durable surface construction will follow as the needs of traffic demand, and as maintenance costs make it cheaper to rebuild.

It is unfair to assume that all or even a majority of those who travel by motor car on these roads, in this populous part of Ontario, are doing so for pleasure only.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES A NECESSITY.

The motor vehicle has become a recognized necessity of every day life. It cannot be described as a luxury any more than the telephone, telegraph, steam railway, and similar advantages of the age in which we live. It enters into the practical affairs of the farmer, merchant, doctor, business men, men of the skilled trades, manufacturers, and has given the common highway a greatly increased transportation value.

An appeal to prejudice rather than to reason is made by those who condemn Provincial Highways as "speed ways for millionaires and pleasure-seekers." No doubt some of both will drive over these roads. They also travel on railway trains—but the commercial value of the steam railway is not diminished by the fact.

#### FARMERS OWN ONE-THIRD OF ALL MOTOR CARS IN ONTARIO.

In 1918, one-third of the passenger motor cars in the Province were owned by farmers. Over 82 per cent. of all passenger cars were small machines of 25 horse-power or less—the cars of men of small means who have serious use for them. It cannot be doubted that, in addition to considerable motor truck traffic, the travel between Hamilton and Toronto, between Brantford and Hamilton, London and Woodstock, is largely of a business nature.

#### GOOD ROADS ASSIST AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Provincial Highways have been criticized because they will parallel the railways, and will compete with the Grand Trunk, which may soon become nationalized. The profitable traffic of the railways is the long-distance haul. Provincial Highways will compete only with the short haul, the "way-freight" traffic. Even this is affected to a limited extent only, for good roads mean greater agricultural, industrial and productive development, and thus they create their own traffic.

#### FARM TRAFFIC NOT EXCLUDED.

It has been feared by some that certain farm traffic would be excluded from the Provincial Highways, and that the Minister of Highways has arbitrary powers in that regard. It is manifestly absurd that any farm traffic could be excluded from public highways, as it is primarily for farm purposes that good roads are being aided and urged by the Department. The powers of the Minister are merely to "regulate" traffic, cannot conflict with the rights of the public under existing statutes, and are only such as to meet conditions of emergency.

#### TRAFFIC AND PROVINCIAL AID

Classification of roads and responsibility according to traffic has been one of the chief factors of success in every country which has developed a general system of good roads. While township councils were responsible for all the roads within their boundaries, very little real progress was made in road improvement in Ontario.

A step in advance was made, and better roads resulted, when roads were divided into two classes, and county councils were made responsible for roads carrying the



heaviest market traffic. For a similar reason, Provincial Highways are a logical development in the road system.

#### TWENTY PER CENT. OF ROADS BEAR EIGHTY PER CENT. OF TRAFFIC.

Every municipal councillor, experienced in the management of roads, knows that roads are expensive to maintain largely in proportion to the traffic over them. It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the roads comprise the heavily travelled market roads, and they carry 80 per cent. of all traffic.

Ontario has 42,000 miles of graded roads. County and Provincial roads comprise 10,000 miles, or nearly 25 per cent., the development of which, it is evident, will take care of fully 80 per cent. of the traffic, and will therefore require an amount approaching 80 per cent. of the available road expenditure. To this large proportion of the road expenditure, Provincial aid and expenditure is definitely pledged.

#### MONEY SPENT ON HIGHWAYS JUSTIFIED.

An advanced programme of highway development is undoubtedly justifiable from a financial point of view. The basis of the Provincial expenditure on roads in Ontario is the revenue from motor vehicle permits. The Government has given the assurance that motor car revenue will be devoted to this work. In 1916 the fees were substantially increased for that purpose. In 1919 the total revenue from all automobile sources amounts to over \$1,500,000. This in itself is evidence that an advanced programme is necessary.

#### EXPENDITURE AN ANNUAL CHARGE.

Road expenditure should not be considered on the basis of the grand total to be spent in a term of twenty years—any more than should household expenses be estimated on that basis. It is an annual matter, to be met by annual income. Township councils of Ontario are now spending over \$2,000,000 a year on their roads—or \$20,000,000 in a term of ten years. The Province can face its obligations to roads annually in the same way.

County councils will probably make special expenditures on their market roads during the period of Reconstruction, and will be encouraged by the Highways Department to do so. But it is estimated that, on the present basis of Provincial subsidies, the normal demand on the Province for County Roads will become about \$1,500,000 annually.

#### PROVINCE PAYS 70 PER CENT. OF COST: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAY HELP.

The charge on the Province for Provincial Highways is 70 per cent. of the outlay, and it is anticipated that Federal grants will relieve this to some extent. Without materially exceeding the estimated revenue from motor cars, it is apparent that a substantial annual expenditure on Provincial Highways is safely within the resources of the Province.

It is to be remembered that the Highway Improvement Act, the principle of aid to County Roads, was adopted before revenue from motor cars was a factor in the situation, and for a period at least, until the basis of a system of highways has been established, Provincial expenditure should not necessarily be strictly limited to the income from motor cars.

To establish and assume a system of Provincial Highways does not in itself constitute a new Provincial liability. The highways are here now and must be maintained in any event. The Provincial expenditure will necessarily be limited to the amount which can reasonably be devoted to the work annually.

#### DOMINION GOVERNMENT WILL AID WITH \$6,000,000.

The Dominion Government has set aside \$20,000,000 as aid to highway improvement. Of this amount Ontario's proportion will be nearly \$6,000,000. It will be granted only to work the maintenance of which will be fully guaranteed by the Province. To earn this amount in five years will require an annual Provincial expenditure of only \$1,800,000 by the Province and will result in an asset of \$15,000,000 value, on a well-distributed plan of Provincial Highways.

The co-operation of township councils, county councils, urban councils, the Provincial Highway Department, with necessary public co-operation and support, will undoubtedly place Ontario in an enviable position as a Country of Good Roads, affording the farmers the most economical access to their markets.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

OCTOBER, 1919



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
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FREE ON APPLICATION

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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR OCTOBER

The reports of the Local Boards of Health for the month of October of communicable diseases show smallpox to be more prevalent than in the corresponding month of 1913, and is scattered over 19 municipalities, but no deaths are reported. Scarlet fever cases are 90 more, with one less death. Diphtheria also has 101 more cases, with 3 fewer deaths, or a case mortality of 10.8. Typhoid, measles and tuberculosis show a substantial reduction compared with October of last year. Influenza and influenza-pneumonia caused 14 deaths and acute primary pneumonia 125 deaths. It is most gratifying to note the few deaths from influenza compared with October last year, when over 3,000 were reported by the undertakers.

### COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by local Boards of Health for October, 1919.

Diseases	1919		1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	38	0	6	0
Scarlet Fever .....	277	2	187	3
Diphtheria.....	452	49	351	52
Measles .....	96	1	188	4
Whooping Cough .....	166	6	72	31
Typhoid Fever.....	98	21	111	31
Tuberculosis.....	169	135	259	181
Infantile Paralysis.....	14	1	2	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	5	3	6	4
Influenza.....	10	3	.....	.....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	.....	125	.....	.....
Relapsing Fever and Dysentery .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	1,325	358	1,182	306

NOTE.—The last four diseases were not reported in 1918.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases reported by medical officers of health for October, 1919:

	October, 1919.	October, 1918.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	79	56
Gonorrhœa .....	121	191
Chancroid .....	3	4
	203	251

NOTE.—Syphilis caused three deaths.



## SMALLPOX REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Toronto .....	3	Bayfield .....	1
Woodstock .....	7	Widdifield .....	1
Guelph Township .....	3	Darlington .....	2
Aurora .....	1	Blandford .....	1
Sudbury .....	2	Oxford E. ....	1
Bobcaygeon .....	1	Picton .....	1
Elderslee .....	1	Martland .....	1
Arron .....	1	Tisdale .....	2
Sandwich E. ....	3	Eldon .....	1
Tyendinaga .....	5		
			38

## BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—HOUSING BRANCH

Ninety-one municipalities have come under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act.

Nearly all these municipalities have asked for and have been granted appropriations. In many cases the appropriations granted have been considerably reduced from those asked for.

The appropriations made to date are as follows:

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
<i>Cities—</i>		Ingersoll .....	75,000 00
Windsor .....	\$1,000,000 00	Walkerville .....	250,000 00
Fort William .....	250,000 00	Listowel .....	50,000 00
St Catharines .....	150,000 00	Paris .....	60,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie .....	200,000 00	Port Dalhousie .....	50,000 00
Sarnia .....	100,000 00	Milverton .....	50,000 00
Niagara Falls .....	300,000 00	Leamington .....	50,000 00
Galt .....	200,000 00	Mimico .....	200,000 00
Brantford .....	250,000 00	Capreol .....	40,000 00
Woodstock .....	100,000 00	Whitby .....	50,000 00
Hamilton .....	500,000 00	Bridgeburg .....	50,000 00
Guelph .....	250,000 00	Palmerston .....	50,000 00
Welland .....	250,000 00	Leaside .....	100,000 00
Port Arthur .....	150,000 00	Niagara .....	30,000 00
Ottawa .....	750,000 00	Timmins .....	40,000 00
Stratford .....	250,000 00	Goderich .....	100,000 00
London .....	400,000 00	Carleton Place .....	30,000 00
Belleville .....	25,000 00	Renfrew .....	60,000 00
		Smith's Falls .....	60,000 00
<i>Towns—</i>		Sioux Lookout .....	40,000 00
Sudbury .....	150,000 00	Brampton .....	100,000 00
Sandwich .....	150,000 00		
Hespeler .....	50,000 00	<i>Villages—</i>	
Oshawa .....	600,000 00	Madoc .....	30,000 00
Cochrane .....	75,000 00	Port Credit .....	100,000 00
Trenton .....	200,000 00	New Toronto .....	200,000 00
Perth .....	25,000 00	Elmira .....	40,000 00
Thorold .....	50,000 00	Point Edward .....	30,000 00
Midland .....	75,000 00	Richmond Hill .....	25,000 00
Arthur .....	25,000 00	Fergus .....	50,000 00
Port Colborne .....	150,000 00	Port McNicoll .....	30,000 00
Hawkesbury .....	150,000 00	Beaverton .....	20,000 00
Iroquois Falls .....	150,000 00	Woodbridge .....	50,000 00
Sturgeon Falls .....	60,000 00	Acton .....	30,000 00
Ford City .....	150,000 00	Merritt .....	25,000 00
Milton .....	20,000 00	Humberstone .....	50,000 00

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Tara . . . . .	10,000 00	Etobicoke . . . . .	150,000 00
Victoria Harbour . . . . .	10,000 00	Barton . . . . .	100,000 00
Georgetown . . . . .	30,000 00	York . . . . .	500,000 00
Chippawa . . . . .	30,000 00	Scarborough . . . . .	100,000 00
<i>Townships—</i>		Stamford . . . . .	30,000 00
Brantford . . . . .	50,000 00	Sandwich . . . . .	50,000 00
West Oxford . . . . .	30,000 00	Pickering . . . . .	30,000 00
Guelph . . . . .	30,000 00	Thorold . . . . .	30,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$10,620,000 00

These nine municipalities have not had appropriations made to them as yet.

<i>Cities—</i>	Englehart.
Kitchener.	Uxbridge.
	Port Frances.
<i>Towns—</i>	
Waterloo.	<i>Townships—</i>
Gravenhurst.	Gloucester.
Brockville.	Neebing.

Over sixty municipalities are actually building houses. A number of houses have been completed, and about 1,300 are under construction, and will shortly be completed. The loans for these amount to about \$4,000,000. The plans of these various municipalities for next spring contemplate the construction of about 5,000 more houses. In all it is probable that the Province will be asked to loan about \$20,000,000 by the end of 1920.

On the whole the Housing Scheme is proving a pronounced success in Ontario. The class of houses being erected is an improvement from every point of view. The monthly repayments (\$20.00 per month for twenty years pays the principal and interest on a \$3,000 house) is hardly equal to the rents which are being charged for the same class of house.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### SEPTEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of September, 1919, with that of September, 1918, results as follows:

#### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
September 1st to 7th . . . . .	\$13,448 26	\$21,435 75
September 8th to 14th . . . . .	13,475 09	19,781 05
September 15th to 21st . . . . .	12,727 31	19,640 84
September 22nd to 30th . . . . .	15,662 53	22,621 16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$55,313 19	\$83,478 80

Increase for September, 1919, \$28,165.61, or 51%.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918.	1919.
September 1st to 7th .....	\$35,725 26	\$49,869 81
September 8th to 14th .....	35,971 62	53,709 96
September 15th to 21st .....	41,222 25	49,289 07
September 22nd to 30th .....	51,246 84	63,220 20
	<hr/> \$164,165 97	<hr/> \$216,089 04

Increase for September, 1919, \$51,923.07, or 31.6%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$80,088.68, or 36.5%.

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

September 1st to 7th .....	2,171 cords.
September 8th to 14th .....	1,901 "
September 15th to 21st .....	1,033 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	1,220 "
Total .....	<hr/> 6,325 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton and Azen, Ont., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Ticonderoga, Delano Jct., Brownville, Corinth and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Shipments represent a decrease of 4,257 cords, or 40.23%, compared with August, 1919.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

September 1st to 7th .....	778 tons.	1,011 tons.
September 8th to 14th .....	1,298 "	1,393 "
September 15th to 21st .....	1,376 "	1,572 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	2,517 "	2,057 "
	<hr/> 5,969 "	<hr/> 6,033 "

This represents an increase of 1 ton in woodpulp and a decrease of 29 tons in paper shipments as compared with August.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed Cochrane and T. & N. O. consisted of lumber, pulpwood and other forest products, woodpulp, grain and grain products, livestock, hides, fish and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 684 cars, a daily average of 22.8 cars and an increase over August of 17%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic westbound via North Bay and T. & N. O. consisted of farm machinery, wagons, automobiles, hardware, stoves, furniture, fruit, canned goods, and food stuffs and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 441 cars, a daily average of 14.7 cars and an increase of 47% over August.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### (GAME AND FISHERIES BRANCH)

#### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERIES AND FISH SALES

The exigencies of the Great War stimulated—among other things—the development of Ontario's fishery resources and fish-culture. In 1916 there was but one Government fish-hatchery, at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, with a capacity of 2,000,000 eggs. In 1919 there are practically five hatcheries under Ontario Government control, with a total capacity of 375,000,000 eggs, including the species of speckled and lake trout, whitefish, herring and pickerel.

The hatcheries are at Mount Pleasant, Port Arthur, Fort Frances, Normandale, and Port Carling. The last named is a private hatchery, but for the past two seasons has been operated by the Ontario Government for the benefit of the Muskoka waters. The Port Arthur plant keeps Lake Nepigon replenished with trout, whitefish and game fish, while the Fort Frances plant supplies the Rainy River waters with fresh stock. The Normandale hatchery is situated on Lake Erie, in Norfolk County.

#### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FISH SALES INCREASE.

During the years 1918 and 1919 the consumption of fish supplied by the Ontario Government at low prices has been very large, the public responding readily to the offer of cheap and wholesome food. In 1918 approximately 1,500 tons of fish (of this 800 tons came from Lake Nepigon alone) were furnished by the Fish Supplies Branch of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Department, while for the year 1919 the amount of Government fish supplied from January 1 to September 15 was 2,333,000 pounds, or about 1,200 tons, and will probably exceed 1,500 tons by the end of the current year. Lake Nepigon and Lake Nipissing supplied practically all this fish. The Government makes contracts with the fishermen, with such restrictions as will provide all the fish required by the Government for the public. The fish is distributed at frequent intervals to dealers through the Province in 100-lb. boxes, and is furnished by the Government to the dealers at 11½c. per pound and retailed to the public by the dealers at 15c. per pound "cash-and-carry" or 17c. cleaned and delivered. During the season of open navigation the fish is distributed three times a week, or even daily, so that there is a constant supply of fresh fish provided by the Government.

### (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FORMED

A Bulletin of the Branch, "The Labour Legislation of Ontario," has been printed for distribution recently, and can be had on application. This Bulletin reviews the Statutes of Ontario, and shows the progress of Labour Legislation during the past five years.

Statutes of special interest passed in 1919 include the Department of Labour Act, which provides for a Department of Labour under the control of a Minister of Labour, as a Department of Public Service; the duties of the Trades and Labour Branch to be transferred to this department, and a Deputy Minister and staff appointed.

The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, 1919, provides for increased safety in steam and hoisting plants, and for the grading of engineers' certificates.



## BUREAUS REPORT INCREASED APPLICATIONS FOR WORK

Reports from the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus for the month of September are given below. Compared with August they show an increase in applications for work by 371 more men and 263 more women. Although the number of vacancies for men reported was smaller, the Bureaus succeeded in placing in regular employment 61 more men than the preceding month. In the women's departments the call for help is constantly on the increase, and in September 733 more vacancies were reported for women than in August. Success in placements, however, remained stationary, excepting in casual openings which number increased by 175.

Report of the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus for month of September, 1919.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-applications during the period	Vacancies during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transferred through Clearing House	Casual Placements	Applications and Re-applications during the period	Vacancies during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transferred through Clearing House	Casual Placements
Belleville .....	94	211	94	94	.....	..	5	8	5	5	.....	.....
Brantford .....	136	138	133	133	.....	9	14	17	13	13	.....	7
Brockville .....	152	195	157	151	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham .....	192	192	192	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt .....	172	216	157	157	.....	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Fort William .....	457	1,508	375	295	.....	.....	4	15	3	2	.....	.....
Galt .....	71	70	71	71	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	212	188	189	133	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	582	564	573	535	.....	.....	134	165	118	81	1	136
Kingston .....	278	436	262	228	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	140	146	140	140	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	46	45	47	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London .....	180	293	174	143	18	3	118	168	95	74	2	29
Niagara Falls .....	65	50	68	64	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
North Bay .....	307	543	328	328	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia .....	53	51	51	51	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	121	90	120	120	.....	10	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Ottawa .....	1,374	959	1,380	1,288	.....	45	69	74	35	27	.....	21
Owen Sound .....	74	148	74	74	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	180	84	181	180	.....	.....	8	4	5	5	.....	.....
Perth .....	5	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	355	286	346	278	55	.....	1	7	13	1	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	696	734	698	642	2	22	6	15	5	5	.....	.....
Sarnia .....	95	88	90	90	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	412	458	425	414	.....	.....	5	5	6	5	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	392	386	389	385	.....	.....	9	11	8	8	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	142	174	147	137	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Stratford .....	81	106	83	73	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	555	986	574	561	.....	.....	5	5	6	5	.....	.....
Timmins .....	221	628	223	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto—King St.—												
Industrial .....	2,008	2,881	1,413	1,003	4	2	133	584	111	67	.....	.....
Farms .....	233	232	181	101	.....	.....	47	84	45	42	.....	.....
Clerical (women) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	207	176	86	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	888	218	116	.....	1,250
Professional .....	355	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto—Bloor St. ....	273	241	261	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto—Front St. ....	466	455	466	258	208	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....
Welland .....	98	149	95	89	.....	.....	2	6	2	2	.....	.....
Windsor .....	520	413	395	395	121	.....	15	11	15	15	.....	.....
Totals .....	11,793	14,348	10,556	9,416	443	94	1,280	2,312	892	574	3	1,443

# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919.

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of September, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	13	5,633	4,133	1,500
Brant .....	23	5,955	5,955	.....
Bruce .....	11	37,394	16,133	21,261
Carleton .....	6	5,410	1,550	3,860
Ottawa City .....	13	3,930	3,755	175
Dufferin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin .....	9	9,973	9,773	200
Essex .....	21	6,980	5,833	1,147
Frontenac .....	16	3,276	3,271	5
Grey .....	13	11,883	5,400	6,483
Haldimand .....	2	17	17	.....
Halton .....	2	40	40	.....
Hastings .....	14	10,338	9,758	580
Huron .....	7	7,920	7,920	.....
Kenora .....	2	1,030	1,030	.....
Kent .....	23	71,202	62,927	8,275
Lambton .....	17	15,605	9,063	6,542
Lanark .....	7	2,885	1,090	1,795
Leeds and Grenville .....	28	5,856	3,853	2,003
Lennox and Addington .....	8	7,894	2,951	4,943
Lincoln .....	12	8,720	5,343	3,377
Manitoulin .....	1	500	500	.....
Middlesex .....	10	13,000	7,308	5,692
London City .....	8	8,615	605	8,010
Muskoka .....	2	2,186	2,186	.....
Nipissing .....	6	4,590	3,240	1,350
Norfolk .....	4	82,693	58,926	23,767
Northumberland and Durham .....	16	9,893	5,366	4,527
Ontario .....	15	13,033	5,057	7,976
Oxford .....	11	12,757	7,924	4,833
Parry Sound .....	4	2,642	1,775	867
Peel .....	7	5,560	3,370	2,190
Perth .....	6	1,451	1,216	235
Peterboro' .....	8	251	251	.....
Prescott and Russell .....	13	23,121	5,892	17,229
Prince Edward .....	8	2,401	884	1,517
Rainy River .....	2	93	93	.....
Renfrew .....	16	19,827	10,835	8,992
Simcoe .....	24	22,450	9,975	12,475
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	16	1,887	1,687	200
Sudbury .....	4	1,293	1,293	.....
Temiskaming .....	4	170	170	.....
Thunder Bay .....	12	5,669	4,709	960
Victoria and Haliburton .....	7	1,878	1,188	690
Waterloo .....	9	2,109	2,059	50
Welland .....	23	12,905	10,809	2,096
Wellington .....	12	8,884	6,448	2,436
Wentworth .....	11	13,737	10,598	5,139
Hamilton City .....	30	7,274	4,674	2,600
York .....	30	22,111	18,161	3,950
Toronto City .....	169	152,946	133,635	19,311
Totals .....	735	677,867	480,629	197,238

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236			
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680			
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805			
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308			
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563			
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274			
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238			
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314							
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474							
Total for year.	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903							
Total for 9 ms.	7,429	7,705,688	5,752,913	1,952,775	7,976	10,479,769	7,728,337	2,751,432	7,114	7,383,538	4,701,942	2,681,596			



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of September, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	10	\$ 3,707	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,986
2	Conflagration .....	1	77,595	55,913	21,682
3	Electricity .....	52	12,362	12,072	290
4	Explosions .....	8	3,543	3,543	.....
5	Exposure .....	33	12,861	9,808	3,053
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Friction .....	2	109	109	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	4	272	272	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	8	3,222	1,562	1,660
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	9	1,750	1,668	82
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	11	5,392	5,242	150
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	114	58,867	31,296	27,571
15	Matches .....	54	47,107	22,985	24,122
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	4	467	467	.....
17	Open Fires .....	9	800	800	.....
18	Open Lights .....	23	2,314	1,597	717
19	Petroleum and its products .....	37	72,663	63,377	9,286
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	3	104	94	10
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	21	1,734	1,204	530
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	59	76,830	35,851	40,979
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	14	135,703	116,864	18,839
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	2	1,325	1,325	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	33	11,898	8,496	3,402
27	Unknown .....	102	88,848	50,192	38,656
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	122	57,394	53,171	4,223
Total .....		735	677,867	480,629	197,238

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of September, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	1	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	100	151,949	81,428	70,521
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	481	481	.....
54	Churches .....	8	2,375	2,375	.....
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	30	30	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	1	45	45	.....
58	Dwellings .....	393	155,166	100,468	54,698
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	40	40	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	2	205	205	.....
61	Garages .....	18	12,958	5,140	7,818
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	35	5,275	4,725	550



## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of September, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	-	\$	\$	\$
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	1	10,845	6,545	4,300
65	(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	900	900	
67	Mercantile Stores .....	65	223,873	184,940	38,933
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	6	3,406	3,406	
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	40	82,108	75,017	7,091
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	2	60	60	
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	4	2,086	2,086	
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	4	791	791	
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	2	391	391	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	37	21,464	8,322	13,142
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	3,035	3,035	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	9	369	184	185
	Total .....	735	677,867	480,629	197,238

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Bruce .....	W. D. Cargill, dwelling .....	\$ 35,811	15
Kent .....	Dowsley Spring & Axle Company, Chatham .....	53,610	19
Norfolk .....	Port Rowan Conflagration, stores, etc. ....	77,595	2
York .....	Mercantile Stores, Front St., E., Toronto.	115,745	24

September compares a little unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year, both in number and amount of loss, but the reason for the latter will be apparent in perusing the statement giving the chief losses for the month.

## ADEQUATE FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS LACKING.

The conflagration at Port Rowan might have been avoided if some protection had been offered by the municipal authorities. We are advised that the fire was seen at a very early stage, and could have been subdued with very trifling damage if simple and handy fire apparatus had been ready for prompt use. Unfortunately, the "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy, and the people (not the Insurance Companies) pay for the folly!

## THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AND FIRE PREVENTION

The Association, as its name implies, represents the Manufacturers of Canada, with an enormous value of property subject to destruction and damage by fire, and consequently, it has a vital interest in the question of the Dominion's fire waste.

The yearly tax paid by the Manufacturers for fire insurance protection is a very large one; how much it amounts to no one knows, but it is several millions of dollars a year, and the outlay does and must continue to add to the cost of production of the goods made and dealt in by them.

As it is presumed that the rates of fire insurance are based upon the experience met with in fire losses on manufacturing risks, it is only reasonable to suppose that no reduction on this "cost" item can be looked for until the fire waste is materially reduced. Therefore, apart from other economic reasons, the Manufacturers must see that fires are prevented.

It is very gratifying to note the earnestness with which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is entering into the propaganda for the reduction of the fire waste, and it is manifest that this commendable attitude is meeting with a large measure of success.

#### APPRECIATIVE WORDS BY C.M.A.

When the Annual Convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America was held in Toronto in August, 1919, one of the most successful functions was that given by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the Scarborough Golf Club. To be entertained by such a representative body was in itself a gracious and memorable event, and the whole-hearted support given by leading speakers to the Fire Prevention movement was very gratifying. Mr. W. C. Coulter, the chairman of the branch, who presided at the function, in a brief, practical address said:

"As some of you are doubtless aware, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were to some extent the pioneers in the work of getting the Fire Marshal's Office established in the Province of Ontario, and we have always taken a very deep interest in the work in which you are engaged.

"Toronto is the largest manufacturing city in the Dominion of Canada, and, as you Americans are accustomed to hear facts in figures, perhaps you will permit me to refer briefly to our manufactures.

"We have 21,800 factories, of which 104 are branches of American industries.

"We have 98,000 employees, and, as Toronto has a population of about 500,000, it will be seen that this is essentially a manufacturing city.

"From these remarks you will understand why we as manufacturers are greatly interested in the work of the Fire Marshal's Department, which is chiefly concerned with saving the properties we represent."

Mr. J. S. McKinnon, 1st Vice-President of the C.M.A., amongst many other good things, said:

"As manufacturers, we are greatly interested in the work of the Fire Marshals' Association. In our country there are many men who have been fighting an uphill battle along your line, but they are now coming into their own."

Mr. H. W. Fleury, Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Association, paid graceful tribute to the services of Mr. W. H. Shapley, his predecessor in office, and said:

"We in Canada have found great inertia among our people with regard to fire prevention, and fire insurance, and it seems to me there is still much uphill work to be performed before our people can become thoroughly interested in and educated to the necessity and importance of a very great reduction in the fire waste that is taking place in this country.

"Mr. McKinnon has spoken of the general interest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the work of fire prevention and fire insurance, and I repeat, I am sorry that you could not have the pleasure of an address by Mr. Shapley on this subject. He has been our Chairman for two or three years, and has taken a most active interest in the work. In fact, he has become an expert rather than a layman. However, I may say that we have associated with us in that committee men who have been there for a number of years, and who, in the face of much discouragement, still have faith and perseverance, and continue to advance the work, and we shall get much better support from the Manufacturers' Association in general; there is, too, for us, a very large field entirely within the Manufacturers' Association. That field up to the present time has been merely scratched. In that work we are dependent upon the Fire Marshal and other experts for advice. You have our cordial sympathy in every way.

"In conclusion, let me express the belief that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will show themselves much more interested and will accomplish a great deal more work within their own association, and also spread an influence that will result in a great conservation in regard to fire losses."

## GRATIFYING DECREASE IN 1919 COMPARED WITH 1918.

It will be interesting to the Insurance Committee and members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to have the following statement of fires in manufacturing establishments during the first nine months of 1919, compared with the similar experience in the corresponding period of 1918:

	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Assured's Loss.
1918 .....	381	\$3,247,044	\$2,916,975	\$330,069
1919 .....	321	1,704,375	1,313,144	391,231

These are gratifying figures, however looked at, and the result must cause thankfulness for what has been accomplished and inspire that still further activity so readily and freely promised at the gathering herein referred to.

We recognize the earnest effort given to the work of the Committee by its ex-Chairman, Mr. W. H. Shapley, and assure him, as the new Chairman of the Dominion Fire Prevention Committee, of our desire to give whole-hearted co-operation in the effort to reduce our fire waste.

Of course, with a serious loss to Manufacturers, apart from the disruption of business, as indicated above, it is desirable to make *Fire Prevention* the watchword of every factory owner or superintendent.

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Regulations *re* Examination of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.

Fifteenth Annual Report of Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Report of Superintendent of Insurance for 1918.

Telephone Systems, 1919 (Extracts from Report of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, 1918).

Report of Minister of Agriculture for year ending October 31, 1918.

Third Annual Report Trades and Labour Branch, 1918.

## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION DURING TEN MONTHS

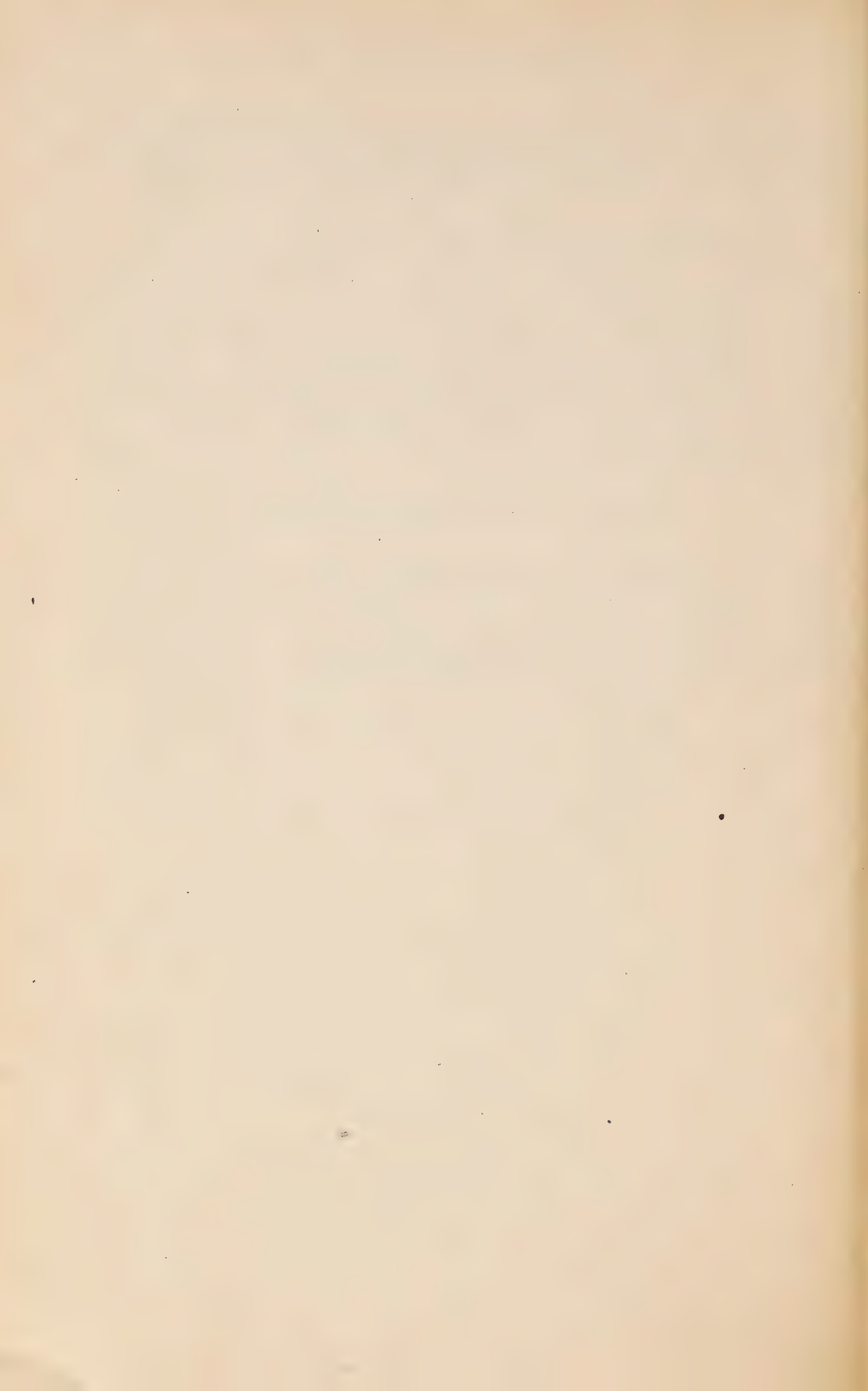
Taking the reports of industrial accidents as the measure, industrial activity in the Province has largely and steadily increased since midsummer, according to the figures of the Workmen's Compensation Board. October, 1919, not only exceeded October, 1918, but also exceeded the monthly average for 1918. The monthly totals since July 1st are: July, 3,492; August, 3,778; September, 3,993; and October, 4,329. The monthly average for 1918 was 3,987. Building is one of the things that shows the greatest increase.

The totals for 1919 will be slightly less than for 1918 because of the small figures during the first half year, but the difference will be much less than expected by reason of the present increased activity. The first ten months of 1919 show 35,403 accidents, as against 40,287 during the like period in 1918.

### NEARLY \$3,000,000 IN COMPENSATION.

The amount of compensation awarded during the first ten months of 1919 was \$2,859,448.35, which somewhat exceeds the amount for the same period in 1918. The increased wages and the increase in widows' and children's allowances in accidents happening since April 24th account for the increase in the amount of compensation. The total for the year will be well over the total for 1918, which was \$3,514,648.47, exclusive of \$869,346.37 paid for medical aid. The amount for medical aid will also exceed that for 1918 because of the amendment taking away the medical aid limitation.





# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



NOVEMBER, 1919



Notes of Public Service in progress or accomplished by the various administrative Departments and their branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

## ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURE BUREAU FOR 1919

A brief resume of the activities of the Ontario Provincial Motion Picture Bureau for the year ending October 31st, 1919, will prove of interest to the public.

During the year 98 subjects have been in constant presentation to the people, and toward the last part of the year twelve or fifteen subjects were added to the list, giving a total of 108 subjects in the Ontario Government Film Library and available for circulation.

Of these subjects 268 copies have been used. By actual report received from the Ontario Agricultural Representatives and officials of other organizations using these films these copies have been shown 1,275 times and have been seen by over 200,000 people in the rural districts. In addition to this a number of films were shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; Western Fair, London, and at the annual Fairs held at Chatham, Renfrew, Kingston, Sault Ste. Marie, and at several other smaller centres. The films used at these exhibitions were shown over 1,000 times, and it is estimated that over 3,550,000 people were in attendance at these showings. The pictures used at these exhibitions featured the scenic beauties of the Province as well as agricultural and industrial life. One picture which naturally won much favorable comment was "Ontario's Royal Visitor, The Prince of Wales."

### AS USED BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The following statement will show the number of films used by the various Departments of the Government:

Agriculture .....	857
Public Highways .....	55
Public Works .....	1
Lands, Forests and Mines .....	25
Game and Fish .....	25
Provincial Secretary .....	8
Provincial Treasurer .....	18

It is also safe to say that the Ontario Government films have been shown in practically every county and district in the Province during the past twelve months. The Bureau records show that in York County alone these films have been shown in 189 places, in Algoma in ten places, and so on down the list of the counties. Furthermore, the Bureau records show that the films have been used at the meetings and conventions, etc., of some 98 different organizations throughout the Province. In addition to this they have been used frequently by schools, collegiate institutes, special conventions and gatherings of sundry kinds. The Ontario Motion Picture Bureau has also materially aided the recent Victory Loan campaign by placing the films at the disposal of the Victory Loan Publicity Committee. During the local campaign from four to six films were placed at the disposal of the Victory Loan representatives in each county and they were used to very great advantage.

### RELEASED FOR THEATRE USE.

The six subjects following were also released for theatre use through the Regal Film Exchange and shown in a number of theatres throughout Canada:

A Springtime Harvest.  
 Vocational Training in Ontario.  
 The Story of Paper and a Glimpse of Muskoka.  
 Lake Nepigon Fisheries and Farmerettes.  
 Tilling the Waters.  
 Salt: From Mother Earth to the Table.



## ONTARIO FILMS FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION.

Specimen copies of the four following films were also sent to Brig-General R. Manly Sims, Agent-General for Ontario in London, England, with a view to securing European circulation:

- A Springtime Harvest.
- Vocational Training in Ontario.
- Lake Nepigon Fisheries.
- The Story of Paper.

Brig-Gen. Sims has advised the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau that these films have been shown to the officials of the Pathé Freres, one of the largest film distributing organizations in Europe, upon whom they made a highly favorable impression, and accordingly arrangements are now pending whereby there can be secured for Ontario Government films a wide general distribution throughout Europe and the Colonies.

The Bureau is now preparing a revised catalogue of agricultural, industrial and scenic films which, in the near future, will contain approximately 125 subjects. It is always found necessary to have on hand from three to six copies of each subject in order to provide for the ever-increasing demand for their use.

## INTER-PROVINCIAL FILM EXCHANGES.

During the last six weeks letters of enquiry have been received from the Province of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba concerning these films. Each of these Provinces is anxious to purchase a number of copies of Ontario Government films to form the nucleus of an educational film library. Under a special arrangement the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau hopes to be able to place copies of its films at the disposal of other provinces and in return to secure from them copies of any films (or any part of films) produced by them.

This, briefly, is the record of the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1919. It has had various difficulties to overcome, but the results have justified its efforts and repaid it for its exertions, and the prospects are bright for further development.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

### GENERAL ELECTION HELD AND NEW CABINET FORMED

The Fourteenth Legislature of Ontario was dissolved on September 23rd, 1919, and a general election held on October 20th, 1919, simultaneously with a referendum on the Ontario Temperance Act. As a result of the general election, the Prime Minister, Sir William Hearst, resigned, and Mr. E. C. Drury was called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new Cabinet. Accordingly, the following gentlemen were sworn into office November 14th, 1919:

- Hon. Ernest Charles Drury, Crown Hill, via Barrie, Prime Minister and President of the Council.
- Hon. William Edgar Raney, K.C., Toronto, Attorney-General.
- Hon. Beniah Bowman, Long Bay, Manitoulin, Minister of Lands and Forests.
- Hon. Henry Mills, Fort William, Minister of Mines.
- Hon. Robert Henry Grant, Stittsville, Carleton, Minister of Education.
- Hon. Manning Doherty, Malton, Peel, Minister of Agriculture.
- Hon. Peter Smith, Sebringville, S. Perth, Provincial Treasurer.
- Hon. Frank Campbell Biggs, West Flamboro, N. Wentworth, Minister of Public Works.
- Hon. Walter Ritchie Rollo, Hamilton, W. Hamilton, Minister of Health and Labour.
- Hon. Henry Corwin Nixon, St. George, N. Brant, Provincial Secretary.
- Hon. Lieut.-Col. Dougall Carmichael, D.S.O., Collingwood, C. Grey, Minister without Portfolio, and representative of the Government on the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of October, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	6	7,020	4,470	2,550
Brant .....	17	8,615	6,330	2,285
Bruce .....	10	79,273	77,430	1,843
Carleton .....	8	10,704	9,904	800
Ottawa City .....	22	4,247	4,112	135
Dufferin .....	1	355	355	.....
Elgin .....	10	16,235	7,190	9,045
Essex .....	11	5,467	5,267	200
Frontenac .....	11	1,452	1,452	.....
Grey .....	7	23,280	9,280	14,000
Haldimand .....	6	4,772	2,457	2,315
Halton .....	8	12,756	4,942	7,814
Hastings .....	13	13,648	9,982	3,666
Huron .....	7	5,314	5,314	.....
Kenora .....	1	40	40	.....
Kent .....	10	13,225	10,569	2,656
Lambton .....	5	5,566	2,636	2,930
Lanark .....	4	3,615	1,815	1,800
Leeds and Grenville .....	12	19,206	15,306	3,900
Lennox and Addington .....	6	2,257	1,057	1,200
Lincoln .....	4	5,400	4,700	700
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	6	150	150	.....
London City .....	14	1,690	1,690	.....
Muskoka .....	2	50	50	.....
Nipissing .....	5	1,448	1,448	.....
Norfolk .....	6	41,706	22,553	19,153
Northumberland and Durham .....	6	3,310	2,715	595
Ontario .....	9	6,662	3,862	2,800
Oxford .....	6	6,417	4,217	2,200
Parry Sound .....	3	3,492	2,182	1,310
Peel .....	3	5,047	3,047	2,000
Perth .....	10	38,117	20,652	17,465
Peterboro' .....	16	21,185	17,912	3,273
Prescott and Russell .....	7	7,100	6,720	380
Prince Edward .....	3	650	650	.....
Rainy River .....	1	350	200	150
Renfrew .....	10	5,727	2,172	3,555
Simcoe .....	18	38,940	30,464	8,476
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	10	19,664	8,664	11,000
Sudbury .....	6	12,073	2,371	9,702
Temiskaming .....	7	2,957	2,097	860
Thunder Bay .....	22	4,766	4,281	485
Victoria and Haliburton .....	6	4,115	2,105	2,010
Waterloo .....	13	949	849	100
Welland .....	10	10,885	8,654	2,231
Wellington .....	11	744	734	10
Wentworth .....	3	4,274	1,470	2,804
Hamilton City .....	31	9,853	8,768	1,085
York .....	11	4,987	1,812	3,175
Toronto City .....	172	41,642	37,657	3,985
Totals .....	606	541,397	384,754	156,643

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917					1918					1919				
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	192,848			
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644			
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236			
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680			
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805			
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308			
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563			
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274			
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238			
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643			
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683							
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474							
Total for year...	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903							
Total for 10 ms.	8,201	8,527,550	6,382,754	2,144,796	8,551	14,235,770	8,570,024	5,665,746	7,720	7,924,935	5,086,696	2,838,239			

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of October, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, overheated or defective .....	17	\$ 6,719	\$ 4,909	\$ 1,810
2	Conflagration .....	37	2,893	2,424	469
3	Electricity .....	12	2,645	2,343	302
4	Explosions .....	21	8,056	7,546	510
5	Exposure .....	5	9,256	6,033	3,223
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....	16	3,887	2,587	1,300
7	Friction .....	4	689	679	10
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial.....	11	10,824	10,824	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	17	68,436	38,268	30,168
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	60	14,002	11,084	2,918
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	64	42,044	36,603	5,441
12	Incendiarism .....	6	1,960	410	1,550
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	6	312	312	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	23	1,144	1,141	3
15	Matches .....	20	7,254	3,984	3,270
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	5	1,748	1,748	.....
17	Open Fires.....	27	1,823	1,503	320
18	Open Lights .....	49	134,404	120,566	13,838
19	Petroleum and its products .....	10	46,803	27,957	18,846
20	Rubbish and Litter.....	35	25,144	16,970	8,174
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	83	106,366	50,185	56,181
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	78	44,988	36,678	8,310
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22).....	10	46,803	27,957	18,846
24	Spontaneous Combustion.....	35	25,144	16,970	8,174
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	83	106,366	50,185	56,181
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	78	44,988	36,678	8,310
27	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Unclassified (temporarily).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		606	541,397	384,754	156,643

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of October, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	5	\$ 1,007	\$ 977	\$ 30
52	Barns (farm only) .....	53	96,923	53,334	43,589
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Churches .....	3	41,603	22,450	19,153
55	Club Houses .....	1	60	60	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	4	4,955	4,955	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Dwellings .....	343	99,696	74,153	25,543
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	12	5,599	4,641	958
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.....	27	4,404	3,177	1,227



STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of October, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....		\$	\$	\$
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	9	506	506	
65	" " (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	36	36	
67	Mercantile Stores .....	67	39,349	36,218	3,131
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	5	1,538	1,538	
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	41	232,753	174,519	58,234
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	5	1,335	900	435
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries ..	2	210	210	
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	15	15	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	19	6,556	3,958	2,598
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	3	95	75	20
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	5	4,757	3,032	1,725
	Total .....	606	541,397	384,754	156,643

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER, 1919

The chief fires for October, 1919, are as follows:

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Bruce .....	Canada Furniture Mfrs. Ltd., Wiarton...	75,000	22
Grey .....	Georgian Bay Milling Co., Thornbury....	22,000	27
Norfolk .....	Simcoe Methodist Church .....	41,153	12
Perth .....	Stratford Flax Co., Stratford .....	25,390	24
Simcoe .....	McGibbon Lumber Co's Saw Mill, Penetanguishene .....	27,826	15

Total of five fires, \$191,369.

## OCTOBER FIRE RECORD

A comparison of the fire record of 1919 with 1918 is of great interest, but it must be remembered that in October, 1918, we had at Trenton a most unusual fire and explosion in the Chemical Works, which was estimated at a loss of \$2,800,000.

The normal loss of the month of October, 1918, after allowing for the Trenton disaster, was \$956,000; the month of October, 1919, is \$541,397, continuing the favourable experience of the year.

It is very gratifying to learn that the fire waste of the Province in the ten months of this year, as compared with the first ten months of last year, is practically one-half, for which, no doubt, the absence of munition work, and of night work in our factories and special hazards, has largely accounted.

It is equally gratifying to observe that the loss sustained by insurance companies this year is nearly three and one-half millions less than in the corresponding period of 1918.

The number of fires reported is slightly in excess of October, 1918, but not of sufficient magnitude to call for any attention.

In the "Causes of Fires," item No. 12 (Incendiarism) accounts for seventeen, with an aggregate of \$68,436, against only one in October, 1918, with a loss of \$165. The number is accounted for largely by the incendiary fires in Brantford, which were specially referred to in a recent Bulletin, and the amount of the loss is heavy, because of the incendiary fire in the church at Simcoe, which had a dramatic end.

Matches once again loom large as a substantial increase over 1918, and as emphasizing the attitude taken in previous Bulletins regarding the use of this device.

### ONTARIO FIRE WASTE

We have had several requests within the last few months as to how the aggregate of the reports of fires sent in to our office, estimated from month to month and as published in the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, compare with the actual returns of the various insurance companies to the Dominion and Ontario Superintendents, and it may be of some service if we now present a short summary of the actual ascertained figures.

It will be noticed in the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN that we estimate the losses paid by insurance companies for the year 1918 to amount to \$9,675,337, and the following statement will show that this is as nearly accurate and complete as it is possible to make it:

1. Losses paid by insurance companies as shown by the Dominion register..	\$7,500,662
2. Losses paid by companies on the Ontario register, including Stock, Cash Mutual, and Mutual companies .....	1,499,036
3. Losses claimed of unlicensed insurance companies, as per register in our office .....	745,955
Total.....	\$9,745,653

We never expect to get any nearer a confirmation of our figures than as thus shown, and, in round numbers, it may be accepted that the fire losses claimed by all insurance companies, licensed or unlicensed, is practically ten million dollars.

The following further information may be of interest: Premiums paid to companies on the Dominion and Ontario registers, \$15,275,416, but, of course, it is altogether impossible to furnish any reliable estimate of premiums paid to the unlicensed insurance companies; but for practical purposes premiums paid to licensed insurance companies may be regarded as \$15,000,000, and losses paid by some companies, \$9,000,000. This is for the year 1918, and is merely recorded as a matter of interest.

The total amount claimed upon unlicensed insurance companies, in 1918, according to our register, is nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and while we have endeavoured to watch this section very closely, we have not, as we believe, received all the reports called for by the Fire Marshal Act, but the figures of the amounts claimed are so large as to attract attention, and it is manifest that this illegal business is carried on to a much larger extent than most people imagine.

### HUMAN FATALITIES AND INJURIES AT FIRES

In our contemplation of the great fire waste of the Province we have been very apt to pay little heed to any other feature than the financial or monetary loss, and we have been apt to overlook a feature of infinitely more importance, that is, the loss of human life or of serious injuries sustained at fires. We read so constantly in the press of incidents similar to that recorded in the following extract from *The Globe* of November 7th, 1919, that we go on our way unmoved and unresponsive to the call it should make on our sympathy and concern:

## CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

### Two Little Ones Burned to Death While Parents Were Milking

(Special Despatch to *The Globe*.)

Trenton, Nov. 6.—Two small children of Benjamin Hatfield, Murray township, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the farmhouse.

About six o'clock Mr. Hatfield and his wife went to the barn to do the milking. Fifteen minutes later they noticed flames bursting from the frame house, where they had left their three children alone and sleeping. Running to the house, Hatfield smashed a window and pulled the baby from its cradle.

Getting a ladder, he made an entrance to the upstairs room where the other two children slept. In the smoke and flame the father groped his way to the bed, but found it empty. He was forced out by the smoke, but made another heroic effort to locate the children. He could not find them, and nearly lost his own life in the effort.

Some time later the two small, charred bodies were recovered from the ruins of the burned dwelling. They were burned past all recognition. The children were aged six and eight years. Dr. Geo. H. Ferris, Coroner, after personal investigation, deemed an inquest unnecessary.

What the sum total of fatalities and injuries in the course of a year amount to is not really known. We are indebted to *The Monetary Times* for whatever collective information we possess on the subject, as we have relied on them for much other valuable information, and from that journal we gather that the fatalities throughout Canada for the last few years have been as follows:

Year 1915,	Lives lost,	142
" 1916	"	531
" 1917	"	207
" 1918	"	241
" 1919	"	176 (to October 31st).

but the maiming and injuries are unrecorded so far as we can learn.

Believing that our propaganda to prevent fires will be more impressive if we put more emphasis on the saving of human life, it is our intention to publish fuller information each month in the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, beginning the January, 1920, issue, both as to lives lost and persons injured (including fire fighters), by or at fires. Combining both monetary and humanity losses, it is to be hoped increased efforts will be made to make "Prevention" a real issue and of real tangible success.

### AGAIN! DEFICIENT LIGHTNING ROD EQUIPMENT

On July 10th, 1919, lightning destroyed a barn on the farm of James Hamilton situated in Marmora Township, Hastings County, involving a loss of about \$2,600, with insurance loss of \$925.00. This barn was reported to us as having been equipped with a lightning-rod installation.

Upon a full and complete investigation, we find that the equipment was put up by a reputable company about four years ago, and that the material used was up to standard. Unfortunately, one of the ground wires, at the time of the lightning stroke, was completely severed, and the owner of the farm was aware of the fact.

It was, moreover, found that two other ground wires had been laid to a depth of about six feet near the barn, but as the ground sloped down at the terminal the wire was only in *two* feet of earth which was hard and *very dry*. The whole utility of the equipment was thus nullified by carelessness in installing the ground wires, and a barn that should have been saved from fire by lightning was actually destroyed from that cause. Is it any wonder that neighbours are asking, "What good are lightning rods, anyway?"

Installers of lightning rods should for their own sakes see that mistakes of this kind do not occur, and surely it is not asking too much of those spending money in procuring such protection should see that the same be not allowed to get out of condition by accident or otherwise.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

The monthly journal, *Fire Protection*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, is the official organ of the Fire Marshals' Association, and in the November, 1919, issue, special



attention has been given to the propaganda in Ontario on Fire Prevention Day, October 9th, 1919. We desire to quote a leading article from this journal as of being more than passing interest to those engaged in the work of Fire Prevention in this Province. The article is as follows:

#### WATCH CANADA.

"Regard for the truth compels the admission that Canada, which really started its Fire Prevention work only after the United States—or some of them—had been working at it for a score of years, has at one bound passed beyond anything accomplished in this country in the way of laws, organization and co-operation. It is too early to say what will be the result, or how soon Canada will surpass this country in actual prevention of Fire Waste; but unless the United States and the states thereof wake up, Canada will pass into the ranks of Fire Safe countries while this nation is still struggling with the A B C of the problem.

"Canada is doing on a national scale what Cincinnati—and a few other cities—had done on a municipal scale; it is interesting its people, in every walk of life, and giving them something to do to meet the burden of their own responsibility for fire. As the result, the hard-headed business men of Ontario, for instance, supply real money to the Fire Marshal of that Province in order that he may print hundreds of paid advertisements in Canadian papers to inform the people of the facts involved in Fire Waste, of methods of Fire Prevention, and to educate them as to their own responsibility.

"Perusal of the summary of Fire Prevention Day activities throughout this country and Canada bears ample evidence of the fact that Canada has had firm hold on the main factor in the problem. It remains only for the people of this country to say whether, having originated modern Fire Prevention work, and laid the foundation for the structure, they shall permit Canada to wrest the lead from them now."

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#### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Ontario Provincial Police, for the year ending October 31st, 1919, has been issued by Superintendent J. E. Rogers, and shows that during the year the number of arrests made and summonses served amounted to 1,757, or a decrease of 234 from the previous year; number of convictions, 1,452. Of the convictions six are to be executed, 179 sentenced to imprisonment, 8 to asylums, 1,091 were fined, 178 released on suspended sentence, 167 discharged, in 23 cases charges were withdrawn, and 29 cases await disposal by the courts. The Inspectors of Criminal Investigation reported on 127 cases of crime, 98 of which were made at the request of County Crown Attorneys.

A paragraph of the report says: "The members of the force have worked on twenty-one murders during the twelve months, which is a considerable increase over last year. We are meeting with the same conditions in regard to murders among foreigners as in the large cities of Canada and the United States. It is impossible to obtain any statement of evidence from foreigners, though they were present at the time the offense was committed and knew what had taken place. In a number of cases we have obtained a written statement from foreigners which they had signed, but on being called as witnesses to the final trial have repudiated everything in their former statement, the reason being if they tell the truth they feel they are in danger of being killed. It is almost an impossibility to obtain the services of a foreigner to work among the foreigners, as they are, in most cases, very unreliable and cannot be trusted. This is one of the most serious propositions the police of Canada and the United States have to deal with at the present time, as to how this can be overcome."

Apart from the seizures of liquor made by Liquor License Inspectors, the Provincial Police seized 1,436 bottles and 82 flasks of whiskey; 85 gallons and two barrels of whiskey; 239 gallons of high wines; 304 bottles and five gallons of gin, and 108 bottles of brandy.

Under the War Measures Act, 148 cases were handled, chiefly parole broken by aliens. Of 54 cases regarding prohibited literature (Bolshevism, I.W.W., etc.), there were 43 convictions. In connection with the Winnipeg strike, the Provincial Police secured a quantity of prohibited literature in Toronto, Windsor, North Bay and Ottawa.



Total amount of fines collected came to \$81,179, an increase of \$2,289 over last year, against which is charged the upkeep of the force, approximately \$61,250. The force, therefore, has a surplus of \$19,920 of receipts over expenditure. Under the O.T.A., \$3,922 was collected for "drunks," and \$49,310 imposed for other violations of the Act, making a total of \$53,232, or a decrease of \$9,198 from the preceding year. Out of 47 inspections of bakeries only two persons were found violating the Bread Sales Act, the Act being well observed.

Only six persons were turned over to the Immigration authorities to be deported as "undesirables," a decrease caused by the vigilance of the Canadian and U.S. federal officers. Superintendent Rogers took evidence in six extradition cases during the year, and investigated 14 fires at the request of the Fire Marshal.

The normal strength of the force at organization was thirty-eight constables, four divisional inspectors, four inspectors of criminal investigation, a messenger, secretary and superintendent—a total of forty-nine. At present they have only twenty-six constables. Superintendent Rogers speaks in terms of high praise of his staff and of their skill and loyalty in performance of their exacting duties.

"I cannot speak too highly of the work done by W. D. Greer, John Miller, and A. B. Boyd, Inspectors of Criminal Investigation, in connection with different cases of crime throughout the Province; also of the work done by Divisional Inspectors A. T. Rowell, A. E. Storie, and Chas. W. Symons, and Constables Stringer, Smith, Hannah, Edwards, McNamara, Lefebvre, Grassick, Knight and Campbell, in their respective districts."

The Superintendent calls the Attorney-General's attention to the fact that a number of Crown Attorneys are calling upon the Provincial Police to do work which ought to be performed by the County High Constable, and continues:

"I would like to bring before you my suggestion made some years ago—that each county should be compelled to have so many Provincial Police uniformed and under salary, and strike a police rate of taxation to pay salaries, expenses, etc., and that all appointments to the force should be made by the Government to ensure the appointment of proper men, and be wholly under the control and direction of the Superintendent. By adopting this system, a proper trained officer would be available in each county to act promptly when a crime is committed.

"At the Convention of Chief Constables of Canada, held in Calgary, in September last, many important matters were discussed. We were favored with the presence of the Premier and Attorney-General of Alberta, who both delivered addresses. The Attorney-General, Mr. Boyle, spoke on the question of police forces being unionized and affiliated with labour, and strongly denounced such action. In conversation with Mr. Boyle, he informed me that it was the duty of the Province to treat the police officers in a proper and liberal manner, and it was now absolutely a necessity to create a pension system for the police, and that Alberta proposed introducing such a system at the next session. He also informed me that a Bill would be introduced making it an offence for police to unionize and become affiliated with labour. The Provincial Police of Alberta is much larger than in Ontario, and the Government have control over all police, city and municipal, in the Province.

"Quite recently I received from the Commissioner of Alberta Police, a copy of the salaries paid, rules and regulations of the force, the Act to prevent police strikes, an Act respecting the Police of Alberta, and a copy of the Police Pension Act, which I will be glad to hand to you should you desire to see them."

Superintendent Rogers then refers to the unrest prevailing in various police forces in Ontario, the main reasons being small pay, long hours of duty, and the lack of a pension system. He also states that at the organization of the present Provincial Police Force, the late Hon. J. J. Foy, then Attorney-General, promised that it was proposed to establish a pension system for the force, but nothing had been done. Notwithstanding this, and despite the inducements of better pay and a pension system from other police forces, most of the Ontario Provincial Police had faithfully remained in their positions trusting in the ultimate establishment of a pension system. In the opinion of Police Commissioner Cuddy, of Alberta, "it was impossible to hold good men without a pension system."

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER

Comparison of traffic returns, month of October, 1919, with that of October, 1918, results as follows:

PASSENGER EARNINGS.	1918.	1919.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$11,617 66	\$19,811 55
October 8th to 14th .....	12,407 95	18,506 74
October 15th to 21st .....	11,447 90	16,916 13
October 22nd to 31st .....	15,230 86	26,326 95

	\$50,704 37	\$81,561 37
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Increase for October, 1919, \$30,857.00, or 60.8%.

FREIGHT EARNINGS.	1918.	1919.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$49,427 99	\$56,158 20
October 8th to 14th .....	49,039 05	56,227 88
October 15th to 21st .....	40,977 40	53,099 58
October 22nd to 31st .....	64,775 13	67,682 16

	\$204,219 57	\$233,167 82
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Increase for October, 1919, \$28,948.25, or 14.17%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$59,805.25, or 23.46%.

PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.	
October 1st to 7th .....	1,480 cords.
October 8th to 14th .....	1,097 "
October 15th to 21st .....	978 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	2,710 "

Total .....	6,265 "
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These shipments were destined to Thorold, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls and Merrittton, Ont., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Watertown, Brownville, Corinth and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Shipments represent a decrease of 60 cords, or 1%, compared with previous month.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
October 1st to 7th .....	1,626 tons.	1,439 tons.
October 8th to 14th .....	1,658 "	1,437 "
October 15th to 21st .....	2,051 "	1,502 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	2,913 "	2,304 "
	8,248 "	6,682 "

This represents an increase of 2,279 tons or 38% in woodpulp, and an increase of 649 tons or 10.7% in paper compared with September.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed via Cochrane, consisted of lumber, lath, pulpwood, and other forest products, woodpulp, grain and grain products, livestock, meat, hides, butter, potatoes, fish and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 674 cars, a daily average of 21.74 cars and a decrease of 4.65% from September.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed via North Bay and Cochrane consisted of hay, horses, wagons, automobiles and other vehicles, farm machinery, sugar, canned goods, and various food stuffs, stoves, hardware, furniture and various manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 463 cars, a daily average of 14.9 cars, and an increase of 1.4% over September.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

### TWELVE SYSTEMS USING NEARLY THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND HORSE-POWER

The Bulletin issued monthly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario gives in its latest number a list of the Hydro-Electric Municipalities served by the Commission, with the population of each municipality. This gives an excellent idea of the number of people enjoying the benefit of the service and the amount of hydro-electric power distributed to each system. It is summarized herewith as follows:

System.	Population served.	Horse-power distributed.
Niagara (25 cycles) .....	1,061,250	180,000
Severn (60 cycles) .....	41,941	65,000
Wasdell (60 cycles) .....	2,709	400
Nipissing (60 cycles) .....	11,273	1,300
Muskoka (60 cycles) .....	3,735	1,500
Eugenia (60 cycles) .....	33,057	3,220
Ottawa (60 cycles) .....	100,561	7,500
Thunder Bay (60 cycles) .....	15,224	4,900
Central Ontario (60 cycles) .....	118,478	25,000
St. Lawrence (60 cycles) .....	14,113	2,000
Rideau (60 cycles) .....	13,179	950
Carleton Place (60 cycles) .....	3,700	520
Totals .....	1,419,220	292,290

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR

### (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

During the month of October the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus received applications for work from 11,745 men. Of these 46.2% were returned soldiers. During the same period 9,201 men were placed in positions, 566 being transferred from one part of the Province to another through the Provincial Clearing House.

The demand for workers remains steady, the total number of vacancies notified being 14,436, an increase of 88 over September. Of these 37.9% were orders for general labour, 37.7% for lumbermen, 10.0% for building and construction workers, and 7.1% for metal workers. The number of orders exceeds the number of applications for the above kinds of work, as is also the case in the textile and woodworking trades.

In commercial and clerical work there are considerably more applications than vacancies, and only 42.3% of the applicants were placed, as compared with 78.3% of applicants placed in all classes of work.



Reports from Women's Departments show 1,144 applicants for regular work, which is 134 less than in September. Orders were received for 1,640 workers, a decrease of 672 as compared with the previous month. The number of placements was 565, which is 49.4% of the number of applicants. In addition to these 938 casual workers were placed in 1,314 positions.

## ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Summary for the month ending October 31st, 1919.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications	Vacancies Notified	Referred to Positions	Placements within Zone	Transferred out of Zone	Casual Placements	Applications	Vacancies Notified	Referred to Positions	Placements within Zone	Transferred out of Zone	Casual Placements
Arnprior.....	163	516	171	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville .....	92	253	87	83	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Brockville .....	82	43	87	76	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Brantford .....	119	111	115	110	.....	24	3	6	3	3	.....	18
Chatham .....	274	274	274	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt .....	197	273	183	183	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Fort William .....	454	1,160	406	326	1	4	4	10	2	1	.....	.....
Galt.....	64	68	64	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	214	202	199	134	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	434	406	405	362	2	.....	173	172	145	80	2	194
Kingston .....	218	185	217	164	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	140	145	140	139	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	66	68	69	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London .....	165	183	154	123	.....	.....	118	106	95	75	.....	46
Niagara Falls.....	73	61	75	68	4	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
North Bay.....	249	563	249	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia .....	54	54	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	102	119	101	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Queen St.....	1,242	708	1,103	1,019	.....	.....	69	94	41	29	.....	53
" Dalhousie St..	132	2,106	126	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound .....	115	105	114	114	.....	.....	11	9	8	8	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	163	66	160	155	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	276	237	258	233	16	.....	7	9	8	5	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	718	449	699	512	49	23	6	7	5	5	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	107	111	101	98	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	448	550	451	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	287	286	280	266	.....	.....	12	12	12	10	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	130	163	139	129	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Stratford .....	96	114	95	90	.....	.....	4	13	1	1	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	717	645	711	646	62	4	4	3	2	1	.....	.....
Timmins .....	290	140	290	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto—												
Industrial .....	1,942	2,662	1,189	692	6	21	110	375	101	75	.....	.....
Farm .....	136	124	110	51	.....	.....	3	31	6	4	.....	.....
Clerical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	110	127	81	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	647	216	157	.....	1,003
Professional .....	228	203	130	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicap .....	84	48	49	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloor St. ....	216	179	173	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front St. ....	666	398	645	339	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland .....	109	115	105	79	8	.....	3	4	3	1	.....	.....
Windsor .....	483	343	379	339	96	.....	17	18	14	14	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,745	14,436	10,357	8,672	566	76	1,144	1,640	802	563	2	1,314



### SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN THIRTY COUNTIES

The chief incident in the monthly report of communicable diseases is the marked outbreak of small-pox which at present (Dec. 4th) is found more or less epidemic in thirty counties of Ontario. The chief centre is the city of Toronto, where the disease has existed since the spring of this year, being in some cases erroneously diagnosed as chicken-pox. Many of the outbreaks in the various parts of Ontario are traceable to Toronto, where the reports of the last few days indicate that the epidemic is not yet suppressed, although, according to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, some 200,000 persons have been vaccinated.

The failure of the city authorities to carry out the law in respect to compulsory vaccination and the fear of the disease spreading to the United States has led the authorities of the latter country to establish quarantine regulations at the border and to require persons travelling to the States to show evidence of recent vaccination.

This requirement has already proven to be a serious inconvenience to many travellers and a detriment to trade and has given the city of Toronto a bad name all over the United States.

The disease, except in a minority of cases, is fairly mild, but its mildness is no guarantee that it may not at any moment become severe. So far this year there have been seven deaths from small-pox in Ontario.

The scientific world acknowledges the wonderful protection provided by vaccination in this disease, and it is comforting to know that the great mass of our population is quietly being vaccinated. This is particularly true of the foreign population of the city of Toronto, who doubtless have learned the value of this protection before they reached our shores. The Board has during the month of November supplied gratuitously to the public about 240,000 individual doses of small-pox vaccine. Every order up to the present has been filled, and the Connaught Laboratories, the source of supply for most of our *free biological products*, has met the unprecedented demand in a manner which commands the admiration of the public.

From some quarters enquiry has been made as to why the Board has not replied to the arguments and advertisements presented in the sporadic campaign of the anti-vaccinationists. The answer is that the Board considers the arguments advanced by the anti-vaccinationists so weak and the critics so obviously misinformed that it deems the public quite able to judge fairly in the matter, and that, therefore, no formal official reply is necessary.

### MARKED INCREASE IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Communicable diseases of the commoner varieties present an enormous increase over those of the corresponding month last year. This is particularly true of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping-cough. The death rate from these affections, it is gratifying to note, is low, that of scarlet fever being less than 2 per cent., diphtheria 7.7 per cent., measles .5 per cent., and whooping-cough 5 per cent.

### SEASON FOR PNEUMONIA.

This is the season of the year for acute primary pneumonia, from which there were 162 deaths during the month. Fortunately we have been spared the experience the country suffered from influenza last year, and it is sincerely hoped this affection may not reappear.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR NOVEMBER

Cases and deaths reported by local Boards of Health of communicable diseases for the month of November, 1919.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	1919		1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	1,128	0	6	0
Scarlet Fever .....	438	7	157	9
Diphtheria.....	621	48	167	30
Measles .....	412	2	68	8
Whooping Cough .....	127	7	60	23
Typhoid Fever.....	53	24	46	13
Tuberculosis.....	157	124	159	124
Infantile Paralysis.....	2	0	1	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	11	8	8	5
Influenza.....	16	9		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....		3		
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....		162		
Relapsing Fever and Dysentery .....		1		
	2,965	395	672	212

Note—Cases and deaths of the last four diseases were not reported in 1918.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health.

	November, 1919.	November, 1918.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	100	17
Gonorrhœa .....	171	73
Chancroid .....	4	4
	275	96

## SMALL-POX CASES REPORTED FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

County.	Municipality.	Cases.
Algoma .....	Espanola .....	13
	Blind River .....	1
Brant .....	Brantford .....	3
Bruce .....	Teeswater .....	1
Elgin .....	Dutton .....	1
	Dunwich .....	17
Halton .....	Trafalgar .....	2
	Georgetown .....	1
Hastings .....	Hungerford .....	4
	Belleville .....	1
	Deseronto .....	1
Huron .....	Wingham .....	1
Kent .....	Chatham .....	2
	Harwich .....	4
Lambton .....	Walpole Island .....	1

County.	Municipality.	Cases.
Leeds and Grenville .....	Prescott .....	1
Lennox and Addington .....	Camden .....	1
Lincoln .....	St. Catharines .....	4
Middlesex .....	London .....	1
Nipissing .....	North Bay .....	4
Northumberland and Durham .....	Darlington .....	4
	Brighton Tp. ....	14
	Brighton Village .....	1
	Murray Tp. ....	1
Ontario .....	Oshawa .....	6
	Uxbridge Town .....	1
	E. Whitby .....	5
	Uxbridge Tp. ....	2
	Brock .....	3
Oxford .....	Woodstock .....	21
	W. Oxford .....	1
	E. Oxford .....	2
	E. Zorra .....	1
	W. Zorra .....	7
Parry Sound .....	Burk's Falls .....	15
	Proudfoot .....	1
	Armour .....	1
	Parry Sound Town .....	1
Peel .....	Albion .....	1
	Streetsville .....	1
Perth .....	Stratford .....	19
	Hibbert .....	4
Peterboro .....	Peterboro .....	9
	Lakefield .....	2
Simcoe .....	Orillia Town .....	4
	Orillia Hospital .....	35
	Midland .....	2
Stormont, D. & G. ....	Matilda .....	1
Sudbury .....	Sudbury .....	10
	Mattawa .....	6
	Martland .....	1
Temiskaming .....	Hearst .....	2
	Kreugerdorf .....	9
	Timmins .....	1
	Eventurel .....	1
Victoria .....	Eldon .....	1
	Bexley .....	1
Waterloo .....	Kitchener .....	1
Welland .....	Niagara Falls .....	1
	Chippawa .....	1
Wentworth .....	Hamilton .....	3
	Barton Tp. ....	1
York .....	Toronto .....	811
	Markham Tp. ....	3
	Stouffville .....	19
	Woodbridge .....	16
	Whitchurch .....	7
	E. Gwillimbury .....	1
	Etobicoke Tp. ....	1
	Weston .....	2

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### (GAME AND FISHERIES BRANCH)

#### GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTES 1,600 TONS CHEAP FISH

As anticipated by the Fish Sales Branch of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Department, the total amount of fish supplied at cost to the public by the Ontario Government exceeded 1,500 tons. To be exact, from November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1919, the Fish Sales Branch placed 3,155,900 pounds of fish, or close to 1,600 tons of cheap and wholesome food, to the public consumer at the rate of 15c. per pound, "cash-and-carry," or 17c. per pound cleaned and delivered. Ontario fish dealers were supplied regularly throughout the season of navigation, and today there is in cold storage enough white fish taken from northern waters to supply the trade through the winter. Lake Erie will also supply herring for the winter trade.

It is worthy of especial note that of the 3,155,900 pounds of fish distributed during the past fiscal year ending October 31st, the amount of 2,713,500 pounds came directly from Provincial waters under a contract basis, that is, under contracts made with fishermen. The remaining amount of 442,400 pounds of fish came from licensed fishermen under the 20% clause, a wise provision by which, if necessary, the Government may reserve 20% of a licensed fisherman's catch at a stated price. The object of this clause is to prevent fish resources of Ontario from being exported and the public being deprived of a valuable food supply. The 20% proportion thus reserved would still allow the fisherman to dispose of the remaining 80% at the highest price he could secure either in the home or foreign market.

#### INCREASED DEMAND FOR HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES.

The returns from the hunting licenses are not yet all in from the 600 issuers of hunting licenses through the Province, but it is already estimated that the number issued is ahead of that of last season. A resident moose license costs \$5 and a deer license \$3, and hunters are limited to one moose or deer per license.

Sportsmen will be interested to know that ruffed grouse (partridge) are rapidly increasing in numbers in the northern districts, thanks to the prohibitory law against killing them put into force in 1916.

Another sign of the times is the heavy demand for licenses for the trapping of fur-bearing animals in Ontario. This is, of course, due to the high price of pelts caused by the abnormal demand for furs from other countries. Ontario is especially rich in its fur resources and to show how comparatively little these resources have been tapped it may be stated that in Ontario there are royalties on only six fur-bearing animals as compared with twenty fur-bearing animals in Quebec.

It is only when the facts are placed before the public that the importance of game and fish preservation and propagation both as a source of food and revenue is fully realized.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE COMPARED.

Following is a Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1910 to 1918, Department of Game and Fisheries (exclusive of Sales Branch).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1910 .....	\$126,866 61	\$104,203 87	\$22,662 74
1911 .....	130,267 39	110,922 10	19,345 29
1912 .....	133,354 49	114,739 15	18,615 34
1913 .....	138,264 31	119,220 58	19,143 73
1914 .....	154,836 73	134,591 95	20,244 78
1915 .....	168,763 47	152,872 41	15,891 06
1916 .....	174,601 82	157,681 94	16,919 88
1917 .....	219,442 94	154,055 17	65,387 77
1918 .....	258,671 68	161,875 60	96,796 08

The financial returns for the past fiscal year are not yet out but they will be well worth reading when they are presented to the public.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

T. & N. O. Ry.: Mining Industry in Northern Ontario.

Summary Report of School Medical Inspection in Halton County.

Dept. of Education: Courses in History, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic for Junior High School Entrance Examination, 1919.

Provisional Honour Roll of Ontario Teachers who served in the Great War, 1914-19.

Fortieth Annual Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union.

Dept. of Education: Recommendations and Regulations for Industrial, Technical and Art Department in High and Continuation Schools and Collegiate Institutes (including the Industrial Education and Adolescent School, and Technical Education Acts).

Proposed Regulations *re* Installation of Sanitary Conveniences, Plumbing, Water and Gas Connections.

Department of Education: Visual Aids in the Teaching of History.

Public and Separate Schools and Teachers.

Venereal Disease Prevention Act, 1918.

Bureau of Mines, Bulletin No. 25 A: List of Publications.

Report of Horticultural Experimental Station, Vinelands, 1918.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1919

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1920

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER

Comparison of traffic returns, month of November, 1919, with that of November, 1918, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918	1919
November 1st to 7th .....	\$10,073 91	\$19,414 94
November 8th to 14th .....	8,943 54	19,089 17
November 15th to 21st .....	12,729 96	14,934 15
November 22nd to 30th .....	15,651 63	16,992 86
	\$47,399 04	\$70,431 12

Increase for November, 1919, \$23,032.08, or 48.6 per cent.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918	1919
November 1st to 7th .....	\$36,628 67	\$46,473 33
November 8th to 14th .....	32,457 50	43,498 92
November 15th to 21st .....	37,978 13	42,477 00
November 22nd to 30th .....	47,867 51	57,709 88
	\$154,931 81	\$190,159 13

Increase for November, 1919, \$35,227.32, or 22.7 per cent.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$58,259.40, or 28.8 per cent.

### PULP WOOD SHIPMENTS.

November 1st to 7th .....	2,381 cords.
November 8th to 14th .....	2,326 "
November 15th to 21st .....	2,367 "
November 22nd to 30th .....	3,764 "
Total . . . . .	10,838 "

These shipments were destined to Toronto, Temiskaming, Thorold, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls and Merritton, Ont., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Watertown, Corinth and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Shipments represented an increase of 4,573 cords, or 73 per cent. over shipments for October.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
November 1st to 7th .....	2,024 tons.	1,390 tons.
November 8th to 14th .....	1,507 "	1,495 "
November 15th to 21st .....	2,352 "	1,344 "
November 22nd to 31st .....	2,158 "	1,901 "
	8,041 "	6,130 "

This represents a decrease of 207 tons or 2.6 per cent. in woodpulp; and a decrease of 552 tons, or 8.3 per cent. in paper compared with October.



## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic routed via T. & N. O. Ry. and Cochrane consisted of machinery, automobiles and other vehicles, furniture, hardware, and various iron and steel articles, oil, paint, spirits, hay, apples, canned goods and various foodstuffs and general manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 401 cars, a daily average of 13.4 cars and a decrease from the previous month of 10 per cent.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via Cochrane and T. & N. O. Ry. consisted of lumber, pulpwood and other forest products, woodpulp, grain and grain products, meat, hides, live stock, fish, potatoes, and various merchandise.

This traffic totalled 731 cars, a daily average of 24.4 cars and an increase over October of 12.23 per cent.

## DECEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of traffic returns, month of December, 1919, with that of December, 1918, results as follows:

## PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1918	1919
December 1st to 7th .....	\$10,563 03	\$14,782 95
December 8th to 14th .....	10,953 88	14,768 86
December 15th to 21st .....	14,545 22	17,291 92
December 22nd to 31st .....	16,859 07	25,960 03
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$52,921 20	\$72,803 76

Increase for December, 1919, \$19,882.56, or 37.57%.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1918	1919
December 1st to 7th .....	\$32,457 74	\$43,754 23
December 8th to 14th .....	41,067 68	42,811 97
December 15th to 21st .....	42,634 17	41,566 52
December 22nd to 31st .....	36,640 90	59,583 27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$152,800 49	\$187,715 99

Increase for December, 1919, \$34,915.50, or 22.85%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$54,798.06, or 26.6%.

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

December 1st to 7th .....	3,376 cords
December 8th to 14th .....	3,167 "
December 15th to 21st .....	3,213 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	6,223 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	15,979 "

These shipments were destined to Cornwall, Ottawa, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, and Merritt, Ont.; Temiskaming, Que.; Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa.; Corinth, Niagara Falls, Fulton and Lockport, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent an increase of 5,141 cords, or 47.4% over shipments for November.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
December 1st to 7th .....	1,769 tons	1,340 tons
December 8th to 14th .....	1,872 "	1,406 "
December 15th to 21st .....	1,937 "	1,323 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	2,881 "	2,295 "
	8,459 "	6,364 "

This represents an increase of 418 tons, or 5.2% in woodpulp; and an increase of 234 tons, or 3.8% in paper, compared with November.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic via Cochrane consisted of lumber and various forest products, woodpulp, grain and grain products, livestock, meat, hides, fish, rags and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 694 cars, a daily average of 22.4 cars, and a decrease from November of 8.2%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic for the west consisted of furniture, oil, paint, hardware, various iron and steel articles, farm machinery, automobiles, and other vehicles, canned goods and various foodstuffs and general manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 442 cars, a daily average of 14.26 cars and an increase over November of 6.4%.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

### FIRST MINISTER OF LABOUR FOR ONTARIO

The cabinet of the new government, sworn in Nov. 14th, included for the first time in Ontario a Minister of Labour, Hon. W. R. Rollo, of Hamilton. His appointment is in accordance with the Department of Labour Act, passed at the last session of the legislature and authorizing for this department of the service, a Minister, Deputy, and other necessary officials. Dr. W. A. Riddell, who since 1916 has been Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch of the Department of Public Works, has been chosen by Mr. Rollo as his Deputy Minister and promoted to that position, the Branch having become an independent department. The acts administered by this department will continue as formerly, viz., the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, the Employment Agencies Act and the Building Trades Protection Act. This department also has the direction of the Employment Bureaus of the province which number thirty-five organized under the Co-ordination of Employment Offices Act in co-operation with the Federal Government. It is continuing the various lines of investigation and research already begun, including Vocational Guidance and Mothers' Pensions.

### REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Reports from the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus for the four weeks ending November 29th show that 10,786 men applied for work during that period. Of these, 8,301, or 77.0 per cent. received work, as compared with 78.6 per cent. placed in positions during October. Bushmen and general labourers made up 64.7 per cent. of the placements.

Orders for men received during the period total 12,331, of which 61.0 per cent. were for bushmen and general labourers; 9.5 per cent. for building and construction workers; 4.6 per cent. for metal workers. For commercial and clerical work the supply exceeded the demand.

In the women's department the demand for workers continued steady, particularly for domestics, and in the manufacture of textiles, metals and food. Applicants for work total 1,092, of which 559 were placed; 45.6 per cent. of these placements being in domestic work. In addition, 921 women were placed in 1,391 casual jobs, which shows no appreciable change since October.

## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

From November 3rd, 1919, to November 29th, 1919.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-applications during the period	Vacancies Notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transfers through Clearing House	Casual Placements	Applications and Re-applications during the period.	Vacancies Notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transfers through Clearing House	Casual Placements
Arnprior.....	131	46	131	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville .....	115	220	114	105	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....
Brockville .....	59	22	57	24	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford .....	105	99	109	99	2	19	11	11	13	11	.....	16
Cornwall .....	125	108	115	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham .....	435	435	425	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt.....	157	222	143	142	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William .....	328	747	309	231	1	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Galt.....	61	76	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	234	215	214	139	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	424	321	365	334	4	.....	140	176	109	74	.....	227
Kingston .....	186	117	161	104	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	123	147	123	123	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	53	43	54	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London .....	156	170	115	101	.....	.....	103	188	56	47	.....	14
Niagara Falls.....	48	78	50	44	2	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay.....	306	501	306	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia.....	34	90	30	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	78	75	78	78	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Dalhousie St.....	565	116	578	295	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Queen St. ....	1,072	1,584	1,040	630	287	.....	88	85	52	41	.....	36
Owen Sound .....	76	64	71	71	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	.....	.....
Pembroke.....	193	166	188	181	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	172	148	150	145	6	.....	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	564	480	506	415	65	21	3	5	2	1	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	64	70	65	60	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	276	345	262	262	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	186	178	174	167	.....	.....	27	30	27	27	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	122	129	110	100	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Stratford .....	70	76	65	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	499	901	502	479	23	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Timmins .....	291	229	291	291	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Toronto—												
Industrial .....	1,758	2,068	1,030	542	.....	48	95	390	81	60	.....	.....
Farm .....	110	96	88	68	.....	.....	6	36	6	2	.....	.....
Clerical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	190	174	130	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	611	177	128	.....	1,098
Professional .....	164	172	121	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicap Section.....	71	51	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloor St.....	211	193	193	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front St.....	637	1,008	373	240	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weland .....	89	108	87	69	1	.....	4	5	3	3	.....	.....
Windsor .....	438	417	380	324	54	.....	12	8	10	10	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,786	12,331	9,279	7,285	1016	95	1,092	1,887	740	559	.....	1,391

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR

## (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR DECEMBER

Cases and deaths reported by local Boards of Health of communicable diseases for the month of December, 1919.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	Dec., 1919		Dec., 1918	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	1,414	2	5	0
Scarlet Fever .....	554	17	194	4
Diphtheria.....	744	65	278	24
Measles .....	1,026	14	18	3
Whooping Cough .....	214	9	57	5
Typhoid Fever.....	51	21	18	3
Tuberculosis.....	111	95	161	138
Infantile Paralysis.....	7	2	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	26	9	9	6
Influenza.....	11	5		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....		3		
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....		180		
Relapsing Fever and Dysentery .....				
Typhus.....	1			
	4,159	422	740	183

#### SMALL-POX CASES REPORTED FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1919.

County.	Municipality.	Cases.
Algoma .....	Blind River .....	1
	Sault Ste. Marie .....	1
	Espanola .....	16
	Foleyet .....	1
	Gore Bay .....	1
Brant .....	Brantford City .....	1
Bruce .....	Wiarton .....	1
	Walkerton .....	1
	Teeswater .....	3
Carleton .....	Ottawa .....	2
Dufferin .....	Mulmur .....	10
	Orangeville .....	3
Elgin .....	St. Thomas .....	4
	Dunwich .....	5
	Southwold .....	6
Essex .....	Essex Border .....	1
Grey .....	Collingwood Tp. ....	3
	Euphrasia .....	1
	St. Vincent .....	1
	Dundalk .....	1



## SMALL-POX CASES REPORTED FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1919.—Con.

County.	Municipality.	Cases.
Halton .....	Burlington .....	3
	Trafalgar .....	1
	Esquesing .....	1
Hastings .....	Belleville .....	2
	Hungerford .....	9
Huron .....	Tuckersmith .....	1
	Hullett .....	2
Haliburton .....	Dysart .....	26
	Stanhope .....	6
	Minden .....	4
Kent .....	Chatham .....	1
	Camden .....	17
Lanark .....	Perth .....	1
Lennox & Addington .....	Adolphustown .....	9
	Napanee .....	2
	Bathe .....	1
Lincoln .....	St. Catharines .....	18
Middlesex .....	London .....	1
Muskoka .....	Stephenson .....	4
	Muskoka .....	2
	Morrison Tp. ....	1
Nipissing .....	North Bay .....	1
	Widdifield .....	3
	Desuliers .....	2
	River Valley .....	3
	Springer .....	2
	Cache Bay .....	7
Northumberland and Durham .....	Brighton Tp. ....	19
	Brighton Village .....	1
	Manvers Tp. ....	2
	Percy .....	9
	Hope .....	2
	Bowmanville .....	1
	Cartwright .....	1
Ontario .....	Oshawa .....	7
	Rama .....	7
Oxford .....	Woodstock .....	5
	N. Norwich .....	4
	S. Norwich .....	1
	Ingersoll .....	2
Parry Sound .....	Byng Inlet .....	1
	Burk's Falls .....	8
	Armour .....	4
	Parry Sound Town .....	1
Peel .....	Caledon Tp. ....	24
	Toronto Tp. ....	2
	Albion .....	1
	Streetsville .....	1
Perth .....	Stratford .....	6
	Hibbert .....	1
Peterboro' .....	Peterboro' .....	10
Prince Edward .....	Bloomfield .....	1
Simcoe .....	Orillia .....	(1 death) 25
	Midland .....	1
	Stayner .....	1
	Bradford .....	1
	Tottenham .....	3

## SMALL-POX CASES REPORTED FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1919.—Con.

County.	Municipality.	Cases.
Sudbury	Sudbury Town	5
	Neelon	1
	Copper Cliff	1
	Martland	24
Thunder Bay	Fort William	1
Temiskaming	Way Tp.	1
Victoria	Opps Tp.	2
	Eldon	3
	Woodville	1
	Verulam	3
	Fenelon Falls	2
	Bexley	4
Waterloo	Kitchener	1
	Preston	1
Wellington	Guelph	1
	Rockwood	1
	Minto	1
	Peel	1
	Eramosa	1
	Erin Tp.	2
	Thorold Tp.	3
Welland	Hamilton	14
Wentworth	W. Flamboro'	1
York	Toronto	930
	Stouffville	2
	Weston	(1 death) 12
	Scarboro	4
	King Tp.	13
	Etobicoke	8
	Mimico	10
	Vaughan	14
	Sutton	1
		1,414

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Reported by Medical Officers of Health.

	December, 1919	December, 1918
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis	109	64
Gonorrhoea	110	110
Chancroid	5	4
	224	178

# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1919 \*

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of November, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	7	3,588	2,988	600
Brant .....	9	3,485	3,182	303
Bruce .....	6	7,978	3,530	4,448
Carleton .....	10	15,726	8,356	7,370
Ottawa City .....	23	45,332	44,235	1,097
Dufferin .....	2	650	450	200
Elgin .....	12	7,814	6,454	1,360
Essex .....	27	43,021	30,780	12,241
Frontenac .....	16	10,546	5,636	4,910
Grey .....	6	254	254	.....
Haldimand .....	3	246	246	.....
Halton .....	4	155	155	.....
Hastings .....	19	12,278	7,333	4,945
Huron .....	9	8,247	7,247	1,000
Kenora .....	2	313	313	.....
Kent .....	12	7,829	5,753	2,076
Lambton .....	14	9,333	6,053	3,280
Lanark .....	4	7,600	6,400	1,200
Leeds and Grenville .....	16	10,259	5,454	4,805
Lennox and Addington .....	2	307	307	.....
Lincoln .....	16	8,233	6,733	1,500
Manitoulin .....				.....
Middlesex .....	5	103	103	.....
London City .....	17	13,286	5,722	7,564
Muskoka .....	2	973	73	900
Nipissing .....	8	4,250	3,750	500
Norfolk .....	8	6,646	5,596	1,050
Northumberland and Durham .....	11	5,758	2,908	2,850
Ontario .....	10	50,456	36,546	13,910
Oxford .....	11	5,274	4,594	680
Parry Sound .....	2	301	301	.....
Peel .....	9	4,414	2,564	1,850
Perth .....	5	749	749	.....
Peterboro' .....	13	7,711	5,834	1,877
Prescott and Russell .....	3	4,649	3,573	1,076
Prince Edward .....	7	6,480	5,380	1,100
Rainy River .....	3	5,768	4,214	1,554
Renfrew .....	7	7,965	1,965	6,000
Simcoe .....	22	8,468	6,618	1,850
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	6	1,939	1,939	.....
Sudbury .....	10	16,510	13,988	2,522
Temiskaming .....	10	54,727	45,435	9,292
Thunder Bay .....	14	148,489	147,465	1,022
Victoria and Haliburton .....	10	2,352	2,352	.....
Waterloo .....	13	7,530	5,700	1,830
Welland .....	6	4,442	4,442	.....
Wellington .....	11	3,416	3,416	.....
Wentworth .....	6	3,135	3,135	.....
Hamilton City .....	39	81,471	77,043	4,428
York .....	18	13,000	9,500	3,500
Toronto City .....	232	51,221	49,286	1,935
Totals .....	737	724,675	606,050	118,625

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss \$	Loss not covered by Insurance \$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	737	724,675	606,050	118,625
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474				
Total for year..	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903				
Total for 11 ms.	8,820	9,234,554	6,996,504	2,238,050	9,144	15,075,808	9,202,379	5,873,429	8,457	8,649,610	5,692,746	2,956,864



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of November, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	14	\$ 4,302	\$ 3,605	\$ 697
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	54	109,436	92,093	17,343
4	Explosions .....	8	5,392	5,192	200
5	Exposure .....	28	17,138	9,886	7,252
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	1	25	25	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	13	1,283	1,208	75
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	30	4,445	3,185	1,260
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	3	159	159	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	8	4,511	3,849	662
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	12	12	
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	26	3,268	2,542	726
15	Matches .....	82	12,239	10,605	1,634
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	5	11,613	113	11,500
17	Open Fires .....	4	382	382	
18	Open Lights .....	29	1,669	1,669	
19	Petroleum and its products .....	36	18,995	16,665	2,330
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	1	40	40	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	29	2,332	2,032	300
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	38	12,713	10,008	2,705
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	14	25,065	21,382	3,683
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	98	65,714	55,762	9,952
27	Unknown .....	142	334,194	287,360	46,834
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	73	89,748	78,276	11,472
	Total .....	737	724,675	606,050	118,625

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of November, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	7	\$ 1,873	\$ 1,658	\$ 215
52	Barns (farm only) .....	40	64,472	40,341	34,131
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	1,095	1,095	
54	Churches .....	5	52,274	38,354	13,920
55	Club Houses .....	5	1,621	1,621	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	7	3,195	3,000	195
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	445	102,028	77,906	24,122
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	13	7,404	6,327	1,077
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	18	4,361	4,361	

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of November, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 295	\$ 295	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	6	2,085	2,085	.....
65	" " (Summer only) .....				.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	2,026	2,026	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	98	223,687	201,827	21,860
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	6	7,387	7,387	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	37	85,217	54,912	30,305
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	1	350	350	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	13	146,068	145,468	600
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	7	10,684	10,684	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	1	1,047	847	200
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	17	5,645	3,775	1,870
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	75	75	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	6	1,786	1,656	130
	Total .....	737	724,675	606,050	118,625

## NOVEMBER FIRE RECORD

The closing months of the year are usually bad months, primarily because of climatic conditions, but it is pleasing to observe that although November, 1919, shows a substantial increase in the number of fires during the month (737) as compared with November, 1918, (593) the amount of the loss is about one hundred thousand dollars less (in 1918 it was \$840,038; in November, 1919, it was \$724,675).

Reference to the statement of the chief losses of the month will show at a glance the places and risks which have contributed to the aggregate loss and no further explanation is necessary.

At the time of writing, we observe statements in the *New York Journal of Commerce* that fires in the U.S.A. and Canada in the month of December are causing uneasiness in insurance circles by reason of their frequency and magnitude. While we cannot look for a December at all approaching that of 1918, which was unusually low, we hope the month will run out so that the record of the previous eleven months of the year will not be upset. If no material change does take place, the Province will have every reason to be proud and thankful for its recovery from a hitherto bad reputation in respect of the fire waste.

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER, 1919

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Carleton .....	McDougals' Ltd., Ottawa .....	27,219	27
Essex .....	American Auto Knitter Co., Walkerville, Ont. ....	25,000	28
Temiskaming .....	Asker, Fred., Haileybury .....	32,000	28
Thunder Bay .....	City of Fort William .....	141,808	27
Wentworth .....	Lennox, Jno. & Co., Hamilton .....	40,000	3

It will be noticed that four out of five large fires of the month have not had a definite cause assigned to them. The Department investigated the fire in the car barn at Fort William, but the evidence submitted was not sufficiently clear to determine what the cause really was.

The fire at Haileybury in the name of Asker is still under investigation. Similarly also, fires at Walkerville and Ottawa, and it is possible that before our annual statement is published, we may be able to assign a definite cause for one or more of these fires.

The unknown fires still bulk much too largely in our statement, and we are quite sure this could be helped if adjusters would take a little more pains to report to the insurance companies employing them, the facts concerning the origin of the fire. We do the best we can do with our organization to investigate unknown fires where the amount involved is over \$20,000, but we cannot cover the whole ground.

#### ADVICE, BAD ENOUGH TO TOTALLY IGNORE.

The following paragraph is taken from an Eastern Ontario paper:—

"If you have a washing machine, put gasoline into it and proceed in the usual way to cleanse garments, etc. Three gallons of gasoline will clean several costumes and mean a saving of dollars to you."

No! The insurance companies do not pay undertakers' bills!

A gallon of gasoline gives off about 1,500 cubic feet of explosive vapor which if ignited expands to 4,000 times that amount.—BEWARE OF GASOLINE.

#### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

This cause of fire is given in our monthly statements under No. 24, but from recent enquiries received it is manifest that considerable misapprehension exists as to its scope. In some minds, "spontaneous combustion" is so closely associated with farm barns that such people assume that the item covers solely the fires in barns from such cause.

This is not so. The item covers fires from spontaneous combustion *in all classes of risks*, and the cause is by no means uncommon in those places where oily rags or waste, or vegetable fibres are used or stored.

We have tried to make the point a little clearer by adding to Statement II the words "including oily rags, etc."

#### DANGER OF DEFECTIVE INSTALLATION OF LIGHTNING RODS.

Report of Prof. R. R. Graham, of the O.A.C., Guelph, on his investigation of the reason for the barn of Reuben Stoddart, near Shelburne, Ont., being struck by lightning and burned in June last, although it was equipped with lightning rods.

This fire occurred on June 5th, 1919, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon during a very severe electrical storm. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, as you know, I was unable to visit the premises until Nov. 12th. The following report reveals the facts that I was able to gather about this fire from Mr. Stoddart and his family personally that day, and since, by letter. Believing it to be a fair opinion of the actual circumstances associated with the fire and its cause, I submit it for your consideration.

##### 1. *A General Description of the Barn.*

In form, the barn was L-shaped, and rested on a 9-foot stone foundation. The main part was 48 by 60 feet, and the annex 23 by 40 feet. The walls and roof throughout were built of wood. The basement under the main part was largely occupied by cattle, and that under annex, by horses. The barn floor was located about the centre of the main portion, and the approach to it was by a natural embankment on the north-east side. On the right hand side of the barn floor there was a mow with granary through the centre of it, the face wall of which was a few feet back from the floor, and the other wall coincident with the end of the bar. The other side was a mow as was also the annex.

##### 2. *Barn Fittings and Equipment.*

The proprietor informed me that the barn was equipped completely with eave-troughs and conductor pipes, hay-form track and accessories, little carriers in the stable, feed chopper in the granary, pulper in the basement, and a power windmill



on the main portion of the barn, that was used to drive the machines named, and the necessary transmission shafting and pulleys.

### 3. *The System of Rodding.*

On the main part of the barn the cable ran along the peak and down both ends of the barn to the ground where the ends were buried about 8 feet in the soil. Another cable ran along the peak of the annex, one end spliced to the other cable at the intersection of the two peaks, and the other passing down the far end of the annex and grounded in moist earth. On the peak of the main barn there were four uprights or points, and on the annex 2, each about 5 feet long and of the same material as the cable or rod itself. They were held in position by metal braces. The upper ends of the points were made brush-like by unwinding the copper wires for 2 or 3 inches and arranging them as a circle of separate points around the erect central iron rod of the cable.

### 4. *Type of Rod.*

It consisted of a small iron rod about 5/16 of an inch in diameter covered with one tight layer of 10 copper wires about No. 12 in size, wound on spirally. The rods had been on the building only 6 years and were in very good condition so far as the rod itself was concerned, although there were many evidences of rust on the iron core, an indication that in time the centre would rust away entirely and the rod collapse.

### 5. *Criticism of the Method of Installation.*

Under this heading, I desire to call particular attention to the following defects discovered in the installation of the rod:

1. None of the regular metal equipment—hay-form track, litter-carrier, power shafting, eave-troughing, including conductor pipes, was connected to the rodding system, so far as I could find out by questioning the owner.

2. The rod came down to the ground near the centre of the end walls instead of down the corners of the building.

3. The rod was supported on metal dispersers instead of being fastened tight to the walls by staples or fasteners.

4. The splicing of the rod at junction points, for instance, where the rod on the peak of the annex joined the one on the main part of the barn, and where the points were connected to the main rod, was done by placing the two rods side by side for 4 or 6 inches, and tying them together at 3 or 4 different places by small single copper wires twisted with a fence pincers. Many of these splicings were found to be very loose.

5. The power windmill on the barn was not grounded. Apparently, an attempt was made to protect the windmill tower from lightning stroke by fastening two separate pieces of lightning rod along two opposite sides of the upright square stick of timber or mast supporting the wheel, gearing and shaft, and connecting them to the rod running along the peak. They were really two points similar to the regular ones on the barn, but since they were not connected to the metal parts of the mill they were useless so far as carrying off to earth through the rodding system any charge of electricity on the wheel and shaft. Under these conditions, the natural course for the charge would be down the shaft and thence to earth by the path or paths of least resistance, and since the bottom of the shaft was not connected to earth by the ground rod, the current would have to jump from one point to another in reaching the earth. Both the guy wires on the roof and the shafting at the bottom should be properly grounded in order to give a building adequate protection from lightning stroke.

### 6. *The Cause of the Fire.*

In view of the various defects just enumerated concerning the installation of the rods, there is no great surprise over the fact that the barn was struck by lightning, and burned, though rodded. The cause might be attributed to more than one of these defects or all, but I believe the chief one contributing in this cause was the absence of grounding of the windmill. One reason for this belief is that the owner said that he saw a fire first in the portion of the barn where the mill was located, and another that there was a cutting-box, a pair of bob-sleighs, and a wagon-box



only a few feet away from the bottom of the power shaft, to any or all of which a discharge might have jumped from the bottom of the windmill shaft and fired the straw or chaff that was lying about. I understand that the insurance man when adjusting the claims expressed the opinion that the barn was fired through the windmill. It seems reasonable that this was the cause of the fire.

NOTE.—This fire was recorded in our June statement under Class No. 13, but in view of this report we have now changed it to Class 14, treating the barn as “unrodded” because of its manifest deficiencies from the standard.

#### BEWARE OF WET FEED.

Out in Texas where grain got wet in the field, and was then ground for feed, they are having spontaneous combustion fires in stores and barns. The feed is stored for sale, in a wet condition, rapidly heats, and spontaneous combustion results.

Wet hay will do the same. In stacking hay of any kind, protect the top from the elements. If water percolates through hay or straw there is liable to be fire. Do not stack near barns.

Wet feed in barns, bins or stores should be constantly watched.

#### A COMMENDABLE ACTION.

The following is taken from the Sault Ste. Marie *Daily Star* of November 21st, 1919, and is reprinted here with a full measure of appreciation:—

“An inspection of the business houses along Queen Street is now being made by the fire department under the regulations of the Fire Marshal's Act, in order to cut down the number of fires, if possible, that usually occur during the winter season.

“Fire Chief Phillips is making the rounds of the business houses himself, accompanied by some of the members of his brigade who are off duty during the day time, for the purpose of getting them acquainted with each business house and how best to get into it in case of emergency. The inspection is being made from cellar to garret with a view to having any inflammable matter properly taken care of.

“So far the inspection has been completed on both sides on Queen Street between Church and East Streets, and the Chief says he finds the merchants are co-operating splendidly in the effort to reduce the possibilities of any fire breaking out in their premises.”

We are looking forward to the time when every organized fire department in Ontario will follow the example, recorded in this excerpt, of Chief Phillips of the Sault. Many are doing similar excellent service at this time, and we are quite sure it has had very direct bearing on the excellent showing for the first eleven months of this year.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Hydro-Electric Power Commission: Rules and Regulations for Inside Electrical Installations.

Part II, 51st Annual Report of Inspectors Prisons and Public Charities, including reports on Hospitals for Feeble-minded, Orillia, and Epileptics, Woodstock.

Mining Amendment Act, 1919 (Part IX of Mining Act).

Public and Separate Schools and Teachers.

Forty-ninth Annual Report *re* Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Report on Mentally Defective and Feeble-minded, by Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins.

Annual Reports of Ontario Dairymen's Associations, 1918.

Report of Women's Institutes, 1918 (Part 1).

Amendments to Regulations of Collegiate Institutes, High and Continuation Schools, Public and Separate Schools.





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